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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTY-THIRD MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor and
Charities and Corrections
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



SEPTEMBER 24, 25, 26, 27, 1928.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



ARTHUR G. GRAHAM,
President, Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities
and Corrections of Pennsylvania



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John W. Rohrer, Esq., Kittanning.
F. C. Reese, Pottsville.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF
The Association of
Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections
of the State of Pennsylvania.

HELD
September 24-27, 1928. Philadelphia, Penna.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION

September 24th, 1928

Convention called to order by Honorable John F. Dugan, Director, Department of Public Welfare, Philadelphia, and Chairman of the Local Committee.

MR. JOHN F. DUGAN: Ladies and Gentlemen: We are about to open the Fifty-Third Annual Convention of the Poor Boards of the State of Pennsylvania. It is right and proper that we should open the convention at this time by an invocation by the Reverend Thomas J. Garland, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Bishop Garland delivered invocation.

MR. DUGAN: It is my pleasure at this time to introduce Mr. Charles L. Huston, Director, Chester County, and President of the Association for the current year.

PRESIDENT CHARLES L. HUSTON: Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Director and Officers of this wonderful and worthy work: I am very glad indeed to greet you. I am going to ask your help and patience in all the deliberations and all the things we have to decide here, that you will give me all the charity you can, because we want to do whatever we can here of the very best for those unfortunate people who are committed to our care. I trust that our gathering together here may be profitable to that end, and that we may all go back very much more refreshed for our service than we have been before this convention. We all need each other's help in these ideas, and each other's cheer and encouragement, and so the family gathered here together in Philadelphia will do a great deal.

It is not for me to make a speech. I just ask you to help along with the good order and advancement of whatever we seek to do here.

We are to be honored with the Address of Welcome, by the Honorable Harry A. Mackey, the worthy Mayor of Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love."

HONORABLE HARRY A. MACKEY: Mr. Chairman, Bishop Garland, Director Dugan, Ladies and Gentlemen: Because of another engagement this evening, for which I am duly decorated, as you see, I thought, in the first instance, that I would leave the welcoming to Philadelphia with Director Dugan, Director of the Department of Welfare, who is presiding here tonight. Also that what he left unsaid might be well said, I asked Mrs. Kyle, our City Statistician, to come down here. Then when I got thinking it over, I thought that this was the place for me to be myself, because I am so in sympathy with your work and with the themes that you will discuss, that I was fearful that my absence might be misunderstood. Therefore, you will hear from Director Dugan this evening, and if you are generous enough, you will hear from Mrs. Kyle, and I would like to recommend her to you as a speaker.

I notice by this program that I hold in my hand that Mr. Gadsden, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has duly welcomed you as to the material things of Philadelphia, and this program is quite a catalog of those things of which we boast in Philadelphia. I notice the attention has been called of the visitors first starting in our easternmost part of the city, our magnificent Delaware River, that you have been duly apprised of its magnificence, of the greatness of our piers, of the great future of this gateway to twenty five million people adjacent to Philadelphia. Of course we are proud of our river, we are proud of the accomplishments along its banks, and oftentimes as I ride up and down that river in our show boat, the "JOHN WANAMAKER," which will be at your service while you are here, under Director Weglein, I often think of the changes that have taken place since William Penn came up that river to establish this City of Brotherly Love here. I want to call your attention to the fact that along that river you will see the greatest port facilities of the world, put there at the expense of the City of Philadelphia, of upwards of fifty millions of dollars. I want to call your attention to, and invite you to take a ride in the greatest subway in the world. Philadelphia has some confidence in her future transit system when her voters at the polls will authorize an expenditure of over a hundred million dollars to build this great magnificent subway, which is the latest thought on that sort of urban transportation.

I would like to have you go just up the Parkway and look at that magnificent new Art Museum, the reaction to every man and woman of you, particularly those who are touched by the finer things of life—and you all are, or you wouldn't be here—devoted to the subject under discussion. I am sure that it will be the pleasure of your life, as you look at that magnificent pile, as you go up and down its hallways and in its galleries; the reaction to the art and the science and the beauty and the artistry of the world will be just worth your trip to Philadelphia alone.

I could call your attention to other material things, but I am not here tonight to talk about the greatness of Philadelphia; I am here to welcome you; welcome you to a congress given over to the consideration of the most vital questions in the world. I believe that the greatness of any unit of administration, be it township or borough, city or state, or nation, the greatness is marked by its fidelity of service to those less able to take care of themselves, and so I am willing that you should overlook all the material greatness of Philadelphia; that you should forget its art, its science, its education, its beauty; the magnificence of its homes—if you will just take a trip with Director Dugan and go up into the great Northeast where the heart of Philadelphia surely throbs as a reaction to all the great things that we are trying to do to the least of the people of Philadelphia. I want you to go up there and, under his guidance, I want you to go to our institution; I want you to go and open the doors of Brown Farm, and I want you to see the little curly-headed, beautiful-faced waifs and Philadelphia's charges, those left upon door-steps, those who have been deserted; our children; the City of Philadelphia's children, and watch those little things rush out to you and look up into your face, just starving for affection,—that's the worth while work; and then go to another part of that institution where the old folks are gathered, just sitting about in couples and alone, waiting for the Master's voice to call them home. We are trying to make their declining years as sweet and as beautiful and as pleasant as the greatness of this city with its bountiful mercies can provide for them. Yes, that is the great work, the spiritual side of this city transcends in magnificence in beauty and grandeur and service. Ah! it towers high and above all those things that we are building with granite and steel and iron and stone—the spiritual side, I want to recommend to you.

And so I must rush away from here, but I want to take with me the memory of the earnest-faced men and women who are assembled into a great congress of unselfish devotion to the real service of life, and that real service of life is the service to those who cannot help themselves.

I had some experience in this sort of service for eight years, going up and down the State of Pennsylvania. I did my best to stabilize and popularize, and perhaps immortalize a great statute that the legislature of 1915 put upon the statute books of Pennsylvania, a new conception of the relationship between injured employees and their employers, and at the conclusion of that work I announced this as the sum total of my convictions growing out of first-handed contact with the instrumentalities of that wonderful service all over the State of Pennsylvania, and I am going to leave this thought with you in conclusion: That the holiest work of man is man's service to man. I thank you.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We have a place arranged on the program for Mrs. Kyle, and I am glad that the Mayor will be able to stay to listen to the response by Mr. Charles F. Loesel of Erie, the former president of this association.

MR. CHARLES F. LOESEL: Mr. President, Mayor Mackey, Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and friends: I deem it a great honor to have the privilege of responding to the address of welcome by the Mayor. He has told you about the beautiful spots of Philadelphia, the opportunities here, and I know that you will enjoy going around to see them.

This organization has been invited to hold its convention in the city of Philadelphia for several years, but the committee on time and place seemed to think that a large city wasn't a good place to hold a convention, but this year it was up to the executive board to decide the place, so we decided on Philadelphia. We are taking a chance to see what the members will do.

All the directors of the counties and employees of the county and state institutions must realize that they are public servants, paid by the tax payers and are sent to this convention to represent the county and state; so, therefore, it is your duty to attend all of these meetings and exchange ideas and learn new ways and means of taking care of the unfortunates of this state. There are a great many directors that are attending their first convention meeting, and I hope that the older members will set an example to the new ones, to attend these meetings and be here on time. It will be a great help to the president, also to the speakers to have a full attendance at all meetings, and I know Mayor Mackey, when he has extended to you a welcome and told you about the beauties of Philadelphia, that he didn't intend to have you miss these meetings. The executive committee has made up a program of short speeches and round-table talks that will not be tiresome to you if you are interested in charity work. There will be plenty of time to see Philadelphia and its points of interest.

Now, Mr. Mayor and Committee, on behalf of the organizations of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, I want to thank you for the cordial welcome you have extended to us; all the interest you have taken in this to make it a success. I thank you.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We are very glad indeed to have had Mayor Mackey with us, and we hope a little later that we shall be able to hear from Mrs. Kyle with the information which Mayor Mackey says she is so qualified to give you.

The next item on the program is the presentation of the souvenir gavel to be presented by Mr. Arthur G. Graham, of the Philadelphia Committee.

MR. ARTHUR G. GRAHAM: Mr. President, Bishop Garland and Delegates: I am here to present to you, Mr. Huston, as the presiding officer of this convention, the compliments of all the delegates, with the assurance that you will have their undivided attention in each session. I am also instructed by the association in general to present to you this gavel, which will be an emblem of your authority in calling the sessions to order. It is our hope and desire that you will retain this gavel with fond remembrances and kind thoughts in this, what we hope to be, a successful and constructive convention.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I am very glad indeed that I can keep this. When I looked at it and saw its beauty and the inscriptions—I haven't read them yet—but I am sure it will make a very beautiful and very much treasured memento of this occasion and of the compliment which has been given to me. I used to be a sort of a half champion croquet player, but that was a good while ago, and I don't know whether I shall be able to wield this implement as effectively as I used to be able to wield a croquet mallet. But that depends a great deal upon your willingness to respond to the good order of the proceedings of this convention.

I am glad to be here with such distinguished people, with Reverend Bishop Garland and Mayor Mackey. Bishop Garland and I have known each other for a good many years. He came to Coatesville, our town, as rector of the Episcopal Church of the western end of the state, and we have kept our friendship fresh right up to date, and I was very glad that he could be secured to come here and to open this convention with his beautiful words of invocation and prayer for God's blessings upon our proceedings here.

We have another little brotherhood. He and I belong to this now rare—getting more rare—whiskered fraternity. I think that gives us, possibly, a little bit of warrant to dignity and consideration in what we undertake to do; so I am very glad that we can be here together, and that we can go ahead with the work of this convention in good order; and I hope that you understand, if you hear the sound of this gavel on the table, I don't want your feelings to be hurt, and I don't want to hurt the table or the mallet any, because I want to keep this, and so we will get along beautifully together.

I will go on now with my annual address. I am not going to take up very much of your time with a speech. We are going to have some fine speech makers here, and it will not be my duty so much to make a speech, as simply to preside and to try to get through with the business in an efficient way, so that we shall all be glad of the result of this convention.

Now I have not been able to get around as much as I should like to have done. I have visited some institutions in this state since last year, and I notice quite a similarity among the different institutions

in their arrangements and in what you see there; the appearance of the inmates, of these unfortunate people. I am very sorry that the program did not work out so that you could have come out to our institutions in Chester County. We had extended an invitation for this affair at a suitable time during this convention, but I believe it was a little too long a journey; but I think you would have been interested if you had come out there to see our institutions on something like, the Bible says, about Jerusalem, "Situated on the north side of a beautiful valley and a beautiful prospect there."

I want to mention the fact in connection with that, that this City of Brotherly Love to which you have come was named "Philadelphia" by its founder, William Penn, a Quaker; and I am very glad that my ancestors on both sides were Quakers, and I value most highly the training and principles which I received. One of those cardinal principles has been to remember the poor, not to look down upon them, but to look on them with kindness and relieve their distress whenever possible, and so we have tried to do that. I know there are some here to whom these words will sound familiar. The Friends in their annual meetings have what they call queries, questions which are to be answered of how things have been conducted throughout the year in the Society of Friends. I want you to understand what that means. That is the Society of the Friends of Christ, that is what the name means, because our Lord, Himself, said, "Ye are My friends if ye do whatsoever I command you," and that was the effort of the Friends, the cardinal principles being the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would they should do to you, do you even so unto them"; so the query on this subject would be, are our poor friends' necessities inquired into and relief afforded? And, do their children and other friends' children receive an education to fit them for business? I think if you will look around at the principles which have been invoked in the institutions of the Friends for the past 150 years, you will find out that they do fit young people for the responsibilities of life; avoiding fancy things and what you might call frothy things, by giving things which cultivate the mind, the nobler traits of the mind, and fit them for the duties of life in every respect; and that is what the Friends require.

Now these people who are committed to our care have children, and they should receive our consideration in every way. I note that we have in these days the question of outdoor relief which is coming up pretty prominently in this convention. I believe it is an excellent thing. I might make bold to say, I think we need to be careful that we do not go too far, too much to an extreme, in the way of cultivating unworthy pride. We don't want to hurt anyone's feelings; we don't want anyone to be humiliated in any degree, but we do want them to understand what the responsibilities of life are and to treat them suitably for that. One of the best men I ever had to do with as a practical man was a man who worked for my father for some fifty years. He

came when I was a little bit of a fellow and father had had trouble in getting good, capable men to work for him; but this was a man who boarded in the county home and was bound out among the farmers of the neighborhood, brought up there in practical knowledge of the way of doing things. He was one of the most capable men I have ever had contact with, and I have met a good many who claimed practical skill. He used to get through the work so soon that he could come up and look after us children when the people around the house were busy. He would tickle my ribs until I melted down in a heap on the floor. In our family affairs and the welfare of the family, the things which made for our comfort he took an interest in and every one of the family held that man in great affection and great respect. I believe it was because he was brought up in a practical way, and that is what we ought to do with those committed to our care; bring them up with a view to the practical things of life.

Now I mentioned at the last convention—and that may have had something to do with getting me into the trouble I am in just now—I mentioned the fact that in our meetings at the Chester County Home, one of the things which has kept me on there has been the opportunity my wife and I, particularly my wife, have had to meet with the inmates of the institution in Gospel meetings in which they respond wonderfully to the heart touches and to the songs, and not only the people of the almshouse, but the people of the hospital for the insane. They are wonderfully responsive to these meetings and to an approach of that kind. They say that it helps to quiet them, enables them to get along well afterward, coming together in these meetings where a little heart touch is involved. And I feel in our work as I have gone around this year, that we need especially to consider that in addition to the practical things which are going to be brought up here. We need to consider the moral and spiritual welfare of the people committed to our care, and we as directors, can help along with that. If we can't do it ourselves, (we ought if we can), we should try to get in some way those associated with us, our wives and our friends, to come along with us and help bring this heart touching message to the people and make them feel that somebody cares for them; that they are not just pushed aside, simply to be clothed and fed merely until they are put away. While I mention that, I think you will all agree with me that one of the great horrors that the people have who come to our institutions is the horror of looking forward to the anatomical society. I believe at the same time we want to do all we can to safeguard the people—the respectable people especially, and to give them relief of mind from looking forward to that prospect, and then they wouldn't have the same dread of our institutions which they have had and which they may have still. I just wanted to mention that in connection with it; and there is a need all over where old couples come in who have lived together should not be completely separated but allowed to come

together as much as possible; let them have a couple of rooms where they can live together for the remainder of their days. I know it is a difficult problem, but we should see so far as we can, that they are provided for in that way.

Now I don't want to take up your time any further but just ask you, as I have already asked you, to be prompt in attendance and remember we have all come here at a sacrifice of time and other things which needed to be done, and we don't want to waste our time. We want to be punctual and get started and get through punctually, and those who have a certain time fixed for them, I hope they won't let their feelings be hurt if they hear the warning sound of this gavel. That is what we want to do while we are here—get through the business in a way that will satisfy us all; and I welcome you here to this end of our state.

Our own institutions in Chester County have been managed largely by the Quakers, for all the time that I know about, and we believe that little tender heart touch will have a great deal to do with the feeling that those people have, and we believe it can be spread all over the state. It ought not to belong to just one corner, but to the whole of the state for those principles to prevail, and we should all remember those less fortunate than we are with the kindest, most-helpful feelings.

Now we are very glad indeed to listen to Honorable John F. Dugan, Director of the Philadelphia Department of Welfare. That should be one of the largest subjects of our convention and we are glad to have Honorable John F. Dugan here, and we shall listen to him at this time.

HON. JOHN F. DUGAN: Mr. Chairman, Bishop Garland, Ladies and Gentlemen: I sat here doing a lot of thinking about how fortunate I have been. I don't know when your last convention was held here, but I feel that with this convention coming to Philadelphia at this time, in the first six months of my administration as Director of Public Welfare, that before the convention leaves here there will be very many things that will be very interesting and instructive to me; and as I look at this convention at this time I feel that I am going to be a student, because I know there are some wonderful people in this line of work here, and I know that by paying strict attention and listening to it, I will learn plenty about my work.

It is not my purpose at this time to go into a lengthy talk on welfare to you folks, because I know you are all very well up on welfare work, but I do want to cite a few figures to you of welfare work under my administration since the first day of the year.

The Bureau of Recreation which comes under Welfare, and, of course, it is all welfare work for the education in the future of the youngsters, in the Bureau of Recreation, of which we have forty three centers, thirty-eight swimming pools, and one bathing beach—a total of eighty-

two units, and the Bureau of Recreation represents a cost for the taking over by the city and development of those recreation centers of seven million dollars at the present time to the city of Philadelphia. I venture to say that those properties, after being developed to the highest point of efficiency by the city if assessed by the assessors, would represent twenty one million dollars that the Bureau of Recreation has in those centers. The visitations up to the 31st of August of those centers by the children have been nine million visits. During our activities at recreation centers, swimming pools and community centers at night nine million children have visited those centers. The estimated visitors for the year will be about twelve million.

Those activities were carried on under the direction of Mrs. Carmichael. I feel at this time that I must say that her work has been very wonderful,—in fact, when I first came into the office as Director of Welfare, I made up my mind that to everybody in welfare work, to everybody in all sorts of work, my door was going to be open, because the people who come in, and they come in only for what is good for the children, I don't want them to feel that I am trying to interfere, because I want help, and I have invited help and I don't believe there is anyone in the city of Philadelphia who can say that the door of the Director of Welfare has been closed since he went into that office.

Coming down to the Personal Assistance Bureau which is handled by Mrs. Roberts, the Bureau has been doing some very wonderful work, and I am going to ask council for money, as I believe they should have more help in there. They have been working very hard. Up to the present time the cases handled by the Bureau of Personal Assistance have been six thousand. The daily average census of the children maintained in private homes and institutions is 1550 children—handled by the institutions and homes. They are sent out on the decisions of the judges of the Municipal Court, and the cost is about \$235,000. That is for that bureau alone, the Children's Aid Bureau.

You must understand that the money of the Department of Welfare under the budget is all for institutions; we have no provision for the relief of the poor; I believe, in the budget there was \$2500 or \$3500 all given for the relief of destitute families who perhaps come into the city of Philadelphia from other counties, thinking that they can get employment. They arrive here with their children and are disappointed and our bureau pays their transportation back to their home. This year \$2500 seems hardly a drop in the bucket, and I went to council and had \$5,000 more added to that item. I want to say while on the item of the assistance to the poor of the city, I don't think it is a mistake at this time to speak a kind word for the wonderful work that has been done in the city of Philadelphia by societies not connected in any way with the city administration. Federation of Welfare workers, social workers and all the different community centers have had as you know

hard work, but they have done their work wonderfully on what they have had to work with, and I sincerely trust they get plenty of funds to carry on the work that they are doing at this time.

The work of the Bureau of Legal Aid does, of course, touch on poor work. There are people who have not been paid their salaries, and they have no money to hire attorneys. They come to our bureau and our attorneys handle all cases outside of divorce. The Bureau of Legal Aid up to the present time have handled 10,500 cases. That is an increase for the same period of last year of 500 cases. They have collected to date in small claims \$20,030. In other words, they have recovered that amount, most of which has been for salaries for the working man, by writing to the employer, bringing employer and employee together, and adjusting the grievance and collecting, as I said, to the present time \$20,030.

The Bureau of Charities and Corrections—another very wonderful work that comes along in the Children's Aid Bureau. Mrs. Roberts has worked very wonderfully and very hard with the children that you heard His Honor the Mayor describe. That is at Brown's Farms, which takes its name, by the way, from the Brown who owned the property at the time it was taken over. It is sixteen miles up the Delaware river in Torresdale. Up there are those children housed, and during the present year up to this time, we have had fifteen of those children adopted. Now those fifteen children adopted represent a saving of about \$6,000 to the County of Philadelphia, to place those children out among good homes, and Mrs. Roberts sees to it that they are placed in the proper kind of homes with the proper environment and proper religious training and other things that go with real life.

Up at the home for the Aged, the daily census for the Home is 1426. Our Home at Holmesburg is the Home for the Aged. After the last loan bill was voted upon by the citizens of Philadelphia, I stepped in to the committee at that time and managed to receive \$250,000 of that last loan, which we will need to use as an addition for the Home for the Poor. The daily average increase over last year at the home is 139 persons, and the average daily census at Brown's Farms, where the deserted children and the foundlings are, is 64. Of course, there are a great many of those who have been placed out by the courts, and other children coming under our care, to private homes. The average of 64 is an increase over last year of about two.

“Camp Happy”—I suppose a good many of you people have read about “Camp Happy.” It is conducted in the summer time for nine weeks. We have three units that come to the camp; each unit for three weeks. Those children who are undernourished, between the ages of seven and fourteen, are sent to “Camp Happy.” Medical men have told us that, if we can take an undernourished child and put from three and a half to four pounds on that child, that it will carry the child

over the winter time, carry it over the season when they are liable to have colds and grippe and perhaps pneumonia. The average unit is from 1100 to 1200 children. They are taken up there, weighed, measured, their clothes are checked properly, and they are put in camp clothes. Each group of about 25 children have a counsellor, the counsellors being selected by the director of the camp. Dr. Guernsey, who is professor at the Northeast High School, sees to it, of course, that the proper counsellors are taken up there, to take good care of the children and set the proper example for them, and those youngsters are up in camp, each unit, for three weeks. The camp is conducted at no expense whatever to the parent. Even transportation is furnished by the Board of Education. They step in and help us out, and loan the buses in which we transport those children to camp, and whatever children are not called for by the parents when camp breaks, they are taken back.

Now a lot of people wonder about the selection of those children. They are selected by the different hospitals and social service units of the city. They do all the selecting, and they select nothing but undernourished children. We, of course, have children go out of camp making some very good gains. Some of them have gained as high as thirteen pounds; some seven, but the average is over three and a half pounds for the camp. The workers are wonderful workers, and as I said before, the different agencies of the city have been wonderful. The Kiwanis Club, the Shrine, the Elks, the Moose, the Knights of Columbus—all those fraternal organizations have furnished some sort of entertainment from time to time at no cost to anyone at the camp. The City of Philadelphia, of course, spends about \$65,000 for the camp, food and other things. I think it is wonderful work, and I know just how much you good folks would enjoy it if you could see those kiddies in camp. It is wonderful, and is building for the future womanhood and manhood.

Allow me to assure you that I am very happy to be here tonight, and I want to attend many of your meetings, because I know it is going to be very instructive to me in my first year, and if the Lord spares me my health, and if I continue on with my position for the next three years, I know these meetings I might attend will enlighten me and help me to carry on, because I surely want to make good in my position. I want to make good for two reasons: The first reason is because the mayor of Philadelphia has seen fit to call me into this position, and I don't take it lightly, because I know it is a position where a man must have a heart, he must have a feeling toward the poor. He must try to assist at all times; and, secondly, of course, being called in as a director in that sort of work, I surely don't want to neglect it. I want to do all I can for it. I am going to council every chance I get, whether they run me out or not; I am going to fight for money for the poor. We

can't carry on without money. There are lots of things that can be done. The previous administrations have done some wonderful work for the city, and when I get through the next director probably will have plenty to do after me.

Mr. Chairmau, I want to thank you and the committee for bestowing this meeting, and I am going to do everything in my power to make upon me the honor of the honorary chairmanship at the beginning of the convention a success.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I am sure we have all been very much interested in what Mr. Dugan has presented to us, and we are glad that he can be with us, and from time to time probably can bring in something of interest to our guild.

We are sorry that Mrs. Kyle has been obliged to go and naturally we can not have the benefit of the information she was going to present to us at the suggestion of Mayor Mackey.

I want to say, if you haven't read over the paper presented by Mrs. Roberts at the meeting a year ago, I hope you will take the time to do it. I was there at Hazleton and regretted that on account of my little bit hard of hearing condition, although I think I can hear things pretty well when I want to hear them—and Mrs. Robert's voice was not very strong, I didn't get very much in listening to that paper, but I read it over in this report of last year's proceedings with a great deal of interest and pleasure and profit, and I hope all of you will read it, as it refers to the subject presented to us here.

Mr. Graham has some announcements to make and then Secretary Jones has something to offer in the way of an amendment to the by-laws.

SECRETARY JONES: Mr. President, at this time, in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of the by-laws covering the matter of amendment, full ten days' notice having been given to the members of the executive committee, I propose that Section 6 of the by-laws, which now reads:

“The Association shall hold its annual convention in October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the executive committee.”

be amended so as to read:

“The Association shall hold its annual convention in September or October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the executive committee.”

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I might say I was present at the meeting of the executive committee when this matter was considered and a good deal of time was taken in order to ascertain conditions, as to whether we should find a location for the dates authorized by the by-laws, or

whether we should adhere to this location which had been originally selected and arrange to change the date. After going into the matter thoroughly and finding out how it would work in connection with the dates of other affiliated conventions here and elsewhere, it was thought best to change the date and have the meeting here at this time, asking the indulgence of this convention until after the adoption of the amendment tomorrow; at any rate we will consider that it will be adopted tomorrow. We have no one else to fill Mrs. Kyle's place, and the time has come for us to adjourn. Before adjourning, I should like to know if we have any discussion of the subjects presented, just in an informal way before we adjourn. Is there anyone who has something substantial to give us?

MR. HUDDY, (Pike County): Mr. Chairmau, I would like to meet with some of the solicitors from eighth class counties who have organized under the Poor Act of 1925. I would like to have the pleasure of meeting some of them, as I would like to get a line on some of the work they have been doing since the enactment of the act of 1925.

MR. D. GLENN MOORE, (Washington Co.): May I suggest to this gentleman that the solicitors of the various districts are going to have a meeting tomorrow afternoon, and we will be glad to have him present. The meeting is to be at 2:30 tomorrow, daylight saving time.

MR. HUDDY: I would be pleased to meet some of the solicitors tonight.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Mr. Huddy and Mr. Moore will meet solicitors of the eighth class counties and districts at the close of this meeting.

If you have nothing else, we will consider the convention adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning in this room.

The meeting adjourned at 10:10 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

September 25, 1928.

Meeting was called to order by President Charles L. Huston at 9:30 A.M.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to see such a very good attendance this morning to begin with. We will open our meeting this morning with the invocation by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas F. McNally, of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Invocation.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: The first part of our program is the announcement of the committees. The executive committee last night met here around the table, and went carefully through the list so as to get proper representation throughout different parts of the state. I have here sufficient copies for each one interested in those appointed on the committees.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS

T. C. White, Chairman, Mercer County.
Fred R. Prince, Bradford County.
Charles P. Sanville, Philadelphia County.
James H. Evans, Luzerne County.
M. Brady, Warren County.
Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Crawford County.
John L. Wood, Greene County.

COMMITTEE ON AUDITING

John Rohrer, Chairman, Armstrong County.
John B. Stoner, Franklin County.
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Chester County.

COMMITTEE ON PLACE

E. J. McKernan, Chairman, Luzerne County.
R. C. Buchanan, Washington County.
Charles C. Marks, Blair County.
Dr. G. P. Spaulding, Erie County.
Mrs. L. M. Roberts, Philadelphia County.
Mrs. R. B. Shunk, Dauphin County.
Fred Gates, Venango County.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Rodney A. Mercur, Chairman, Bradford County.
 George E. Dorwart, Philadelphia County.
 Peter Turek, Luzerne County.
 Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Delaware County.
 Thomas F. Wells, Lackawanna County.
 Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, Cambria County.
 Edward F. Plankinton, Philadelphia County.
 Asa B. Martin, Pike County.
 A. R. Artley, Lycoming County.
 Mrs. Emma Long Weaver, Westmoreland County.

I shall hand these over to the secretary and Mr. Jones will distribute them to the chairmen at a suitable time.

Next on our program is a memorial for the late Dennis A. Mackin, Superintendent at Retreat, and Treasurer of the Association. Many of you know, perhaps, that Mr. Mackin's life was lost at the institution of which he had charge, where he was fatally shot by an inmate, so that after a little time in the hospital, his life passed away, a martyr to his cause. We will ask Mr. William J. Trembath of the Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, to come forward, please, and present that memorial.

Mr. Trembath presents memorial as follows:—

**MEMORIAL FOR DENNIS A. MACKIN, LATE TREASURER
 OF THE ASSOCIATION**

On the fifth day of October, one year ago, this Association chose for its Treasurer, Dennis A. Mackin, Superintendent of the Almshouse of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, located at Retreat, Pa. He was fated never to meet with us again. On the eleventh of June, 1928, the shocking news went out from Retreat that an inmate of the almshouse had shot and instantly killed a fellow-inmate, and had at the same time mortally wounded Dennis A. Mackin.

All that surgical skill and the loving care of friends and nurses could devise was done on behalf of Mr. Mackin, and for a time all those who hoped and prayed were encouraged to believe that he would recover. But the fountain of life was poisoned, and, on the third day of July, 1928, being then nineteen days less than fifty-nine years of age, he yielded the victory unto death.

Dennis A. Mackin was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and his early years were spent in that city, but for twenty-eight years, upwards of one-half of his life, he had been Superintendent of the Almshouse at Retreat. During the long years of his service the duties multiplied and their burden grew, but his discharge of duty never became perfunctory.

Always he was on keen inquiry for better methods of administration. He closely noted changing social conditions and sought to adapt the institution under his care to present day needs. The hospital for chronic disease, the first of its kind to be established in a Pennsylvania almshouse, will remain a monument to his memory. Few are there in this Association that will need to be reminded of his activity in its affairs. In 1914 he became President of the Society and never thereafter did his interest abate or slacken. Much of the influence for good of this Association upon almshouse and poor law administration may be accredited to the thoughtful activity of Dennis A. Mackin. Personally, he was cleanly in speech and in life, cheerful and courteous in demeanor, an honored father, a respected citizen, an efficient public servant. We mourn him taken from us untimely, but let us doubt not that the well-doing of a useful life shall be followed by the "well done" of the Master's voice.

MR. TREMBATH, (Continuing): I also wish to note the death during the past year of Thomas Turner, Director of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: You have heard the memorial presented by Mr. Trembath, are there any motions?

SECRETARY JONES: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this memorial, and that it be directed to be printed in the proceedings of this convention.

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Are there any other memorials we might have presented to us at this time? If not, we will proceed with the order of business, which is Report of the Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Trembath, who was appointed by the Executive Committee to succeed for the remainder of the term Mr. Mackin in handling the funds of the Association. I will now ask Mr. Trembath to make his report, as Treasurer, which will include the portion of the year which was cared for by Mr. Mackin.

TREASURER TREMBATH: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The past year has been a very satisfactory one in the financial history of this association. I will first read and ask you to note with attention an alphabetical list of the counties and districts that have contributed each the sum of \$30, and for this reason I ask your careful attention, due to the unfortunate circumstances referred to in the memorial just read that two items were received and not properly credited upon the accounts of the district. In other words, the treasurer is in possession of \$45 being, I presume, one \$30 check and one \$15 check that have not been properly credited, and it may be that some representative present knows that his district's contribution has been paid, and will note the omission.

**THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA**

For the Year Ending September 30th, 1928

Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania:

The report herewith submitted comprises the report of the Treasurer during the term of Dennis A. Mackin from the date of his appointment at the Hazleton Convention, October 1, 1927, to his tragic death, July 3, 1928, for the balance of the year by the undersigned appointed as his successor by the Executive Committee of the Association.

RECEIPTS

1927	Received from	Amount
Nov. 21,	E. M. Lowe—Personal dues	\$5.00
“ 21,	Kulpmont Poor District, Kulpmont, Pa., Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
“ 21,	Directors of the Poor, Union County, Lewisburg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Children's Aid Society of Chester County, Kennett Square, Pa. Dues for 1926 - 1927	10.00
“ 21,	McKean County Poor District, Smethport, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 22,	Armstrong County Poor District, Kittanning, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Clearfield County Poor District, Clearfield, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Philipsburg Borough Poor District, Center County, Philipsburg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
“ 21,	County Commissioners, Indiana County, Indiana, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Children's Aid Society of Pa., 311 Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	20.00
“ 21,	Central Poor District of Luzerne County, Wilkes- Barre, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Board of Overseers of the Poor, City Hall, Williamsport, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	20.00
“ 22,	Clarion County Poor District, Clarion, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 21,	Directors of the Poor & House of Employment, Delaware County, Luna, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
	Forward	<u>\$315.00</u>

1927	Received from	Amount
	Brought Forward	\$315.00
Nov. 22,	Venango County Poor Directors, Franklin, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 22,	Directors of the Poor & House of Employment, Bucks County, Doylestown, Pa. Dues for 1927- 1928	30.00
" 25,	Tioga County Poor District, Wellsboro, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 25,	Bloom Poor District, Columbia County, Blooms- burg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	20.00
" 25,	Roxborough Poor District, Philadelphia, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 25,	Directors of the Poor of Perry County, Loys- ville, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 23,	Fayette County Poor District, Uniontown, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 26,	Children's Aid Society of Somerset County, Somerset, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
" 26,	Bradford County Poor District, Towanda, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 28,	Directors of the Poor, Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 30,	Milton Borough Poor District, Milton, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
" 30,	Montrose Poor District, Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
" 30,	Germantown Poor District, Philadelphia, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 30,	Beaver County Poor District, Beaver, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
Dec. 1,	Directors of the Poor, Somerset County, Somerset, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 1,	Directors of the Poor, Bedford County, Bedford, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928, paid on account	20.00
" 7,	Warren County Poor District, Warren, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 7,	Sullivan County Poor District, La Porte, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 7,	Chester County Poor District, West Chester, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 3,	Directors of the Poor, Berks County, Shillington, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
	Forward	\$835.00

1927	Received from		Amount
	Brought Forward		\$835.00
Dec. 5,	Directors of the Poor, Lehigh County, Allentown,		
" 8,	Directors of the Poor, Elk County, Ridgway, Pa.		
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
	Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 6,	Franklin County Poor District, Chambersburg,		
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 6,	Jefferson County Poor District, Brookville, Pa.		
	Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 7,	Lock Haven Poor District, Clinton County, Lock		
	Haven, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		10.00
" 8,	Allegheny County Poor District Pittsburgh, Pa.		
	Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 1,	Blakely Poor District, Olyphant, Lackawanna		
	County, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 7,	Directors of the Poor, Huntingdon County, Shir-		
	leysburg Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 8,	Schuylkill County Poor District, Schuylkill		
	Haven, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 8,	Children's Aid Society, Warren County, Warren,		
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		10.00
" 9,	Forest County Poor District, Tionesta, Pa. Dues		
	for 1927 - 1928		20.00
" 6,	Directors of the Susquehanna Depot & Oakland		
	Township, Susquehanna Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		10.00
" 12,	Dauphin County Poor District, Harrisburg, Pa.		
	Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 14,	Directors of the Poor, Greene County, Waynes-		
	burg, Pa. Dues for 1926 - 1928		60.00
" 13,	Directors of the Poor, Mercer County, Mercer,		
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 15,	Directors of the Poor, Washington County,		
	Washington, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 15,	Boy's Industrial School, Oakdale, Pa. Dues for		
	1926 - 1928		20.00
" 15,	Directors of the Poor, Northampton County,		
	Nazareth, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 16,	Potter County Poor District, Coudersport, Pa.		
	Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 16,	Montgomery County Poor District, Norristown,		
	Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928		30.00
" 17,	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. Dues for		
	1927 - 1928		15.00
	Forward		\$1400.00

1927	Received from	Amount
	Brought Forward	\$1400.00
Dec. 12,	Seranton Poor District, Seranton, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 17,	Oxford and Lower Dublin Townships, Philadel- phia, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 19,	Directors of the Poor, Mifflin County, Lewistown, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 19,	Valley Township Poor District, Danville, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
“ 20,	Conyngham and Centralia Poor District, Columbia County, Centralia, Pa. Dues for 1926 - 1927	20.00
“ 21,	Penn'a. Training School, Morganza, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	15.00
“ 21,	Directors of the Poor, Lancaster County, Lan- caster, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 27,	Public Charities of Pennsylvania. Dues for 1927 - 1928	20.00
“ 27,	Department of Welfare. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 27,	Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. Dues for 1927 - 1928	20.00
1928		
Jan. 6,	Directors of the Poor, Lackawanna County, Car- bondale, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	20.00
“ 6,	Cambria County Poor District, Ebensburg, Pa. Dues for 1926 - 1928	60.00
“ 9,	Mt. Carmel Poor District, Mt. Carmel, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	10.00
“ 19,	York County Poor District, York, Pa.. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 11,	Polk State School, Polk, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	15.00
Mar. 12,	Westmoreland Children's Aid Society	10.00
“ 22,	Directors of the Poor, Blair County, Hollidays- burg, Pa.	30.00
Apr. 4,	Directors of the Poor, Middle Coalfield, Hazleton, Pa.	30.00
“ 7,	Pittston and Jenkins Townships Poor District. Dues for 1926 - 1928	60.00
“ 9,	Directors of the Poor, Bedford County, Bedford, Pa. In full	10.00
“ 10,	Directors of the Poor, Pike County, Milford Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
“ 27,	Children's Aid Society, Chester County	10.00
	Forward	\$1950.00

Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities **29**

1928	Received from	Amount
	Brought Forward	\$1950.00
May 5,	Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, Pa.	15.00
" 4,	Adams County Poor District, Gettysburg, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
" 9,	Lebanon County Poor District, Lebanon, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
June 21,	Wyoming Co. Poor District, Tunkhannock, Pa. Dues for 1927 - 1928	30.00
July 23,	Farview Mental Hospital, Farview, Pa.	15.00
Sept. 17,	City of Sunbury Poor Dept., 225 Market Street	10.00
	Guardians of the Poor, Bristol Twp., Phila.	30.00
	Checks received December 1927, not listed	30.00
		15.00
	Total Receipts	<u>\$2155.00</u>

THE TREASURER CLAIMS CREDIT FOR THESE DISBURSEMENTS AS FOLLOWS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

DISBURSEMENTS

Date	Voucher	Paid to	Amount
1927	No.		
Nov. 21,	1.	Edwin D. Solenberger—Expenses of Dr. C. C. Carstens at Hazleton	\$2.75
" 21,	2.	The Tulp Printery—500 bill heads	5.30
" 21,	3.	Deemer and Company—Stationery	3.95
" 21,	4.	James F. Mundy & Co. Treasurer's Bond	10.00
" 21,	5.	Keystone Reporting Service—Reporting Hazleton Annual Meeting	148.78
" 21,	6.	C. B. Meytrott—Expenses Hazleton Session	11.25
" 21,	7.	Helen M. Booz—Transcribing Treasurer's Report 1926 - 1927	20.00
" 21,	8.	Child's Welfare League of America— Expenses of Dr. C. C. Carstens	16.09
Dec. 9,	9.	Edwin D. Solenberger—Secretary's Salary for year ending October 5, 1927	500.00
		Forward	<u>\$718.12</u>

Date	Voucher	Paid to	Amount
1927	No.		
		Brought Forward	\$718.12
Dec. 9, 10,	W. G. Theurer—	Balance of Treasurer's salary	150.00
1928			
Jan. 31, 11.	Edwin D. Solenberger—	Parcel Post expense	1.89
Feb. 10, 12.	Lydie & Griffiths—	Stationery and printing	55.25
“ 17, 13.	Harry A. Jones—	Postage	10.00
“ 17, 14.	D. A. Mackin—	Postage	10.00
Mar 31, 15.	Groschupf & Fehr—	Binding one volume of proceedings	2.20
Apr. 27, 16.	The Benjamin Franklin Hotel—	Expenses of Executive Committee meeting, Philadel- phia:—13 dinners	21.50
	17. Charles L. Huston—	carfare	2.15
	18. R. C. Buchanan—	carfare and expenses	39.00
	19. T. C. White—	carfare and expenses	44.85
	20. Charles Loesel—	carfare and expenses	46.00
	21. Harry A. Jones—	carfare and expenses	39.74
	22. D. A. Mackin—	carfare and expenses	26.16
June 8, 23.	Harry A. Jones—	express and postage, distri- buting annual proceedings	43.16
	24. Lydie & Griffiths—	400 circular letters	14.25
Aug. 4, 25.	Little Flower Shop—	D. A. Mackin, floral funeral tribute	25.00
	26. Harry A. Jones—	telegrams, postage, etc.	14.71
	27. Lydie & Griffiths—	announcements of annual meeting and envelopes	21.75
Sept. 7, 28.	Harry A. Jones—	salary as Secretary 1927-1928	500.00
	29. E. D. Solenberger—	telegrams82
	30. Dept. of Welfare, Prison Labor Div.—	Printing and binding 500 copies annual report	291.40
Total disbursements			<u>\$2077.95</u>
Balance on hand as reported in Hazleton Proceedings			
			\$262.48
Balance as credited in Account of D. A. Mackin, Treas.			
Receipts during the present year			2155.00
Aggregate			<u>2418.45</u>
Disbursements during the present year			2077.95
Balance on hand			<u>\$340.50</u>

I certify that the foregoing account is true and correct as stated, that the sums therein mentioned were expended for the benefit of the Association, upon the approval of the President and Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,
W. J. TREMBATH,
Treasurer.

Bills unpaid:

Treasurer's Salary, 1927 - 1928	\$250.00
W. J. Trembath, mimeographed letters and postage	3.50

We, the President and Secretary, of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, have thoroughly examined the above accounts and herewith duly approve the same. All expenditures itemized therein bear our approval.

CHARLES L. HUSTON,
President.
HARRY A. JONES,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, for the year ending September 30, 1928, having thoroughly examined said accounts, do hereby certify our approval of the foregoing report.

JOHN W. ROHRER,
JNO. B. STONER,
FLORENCE B. CLOUD,
Committee.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 25, 1928.

In a further effort to connect up with that uncredited contribution, I call to your attention that the following counties have not contributed during the year, so far as my books show:

Butler, Crawford, Cumberland, Erie, Juniata, Lawrence, Monroe.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: You have heard the report of the treasurer, is there a motion that it be received and spread upon the records of the convention?

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

The next thing on our program is the Report of the Committee on Publicity, by Mr. Arthur G. Graham, of Philadelphia.

MR. ARTHUR G. GRAHAM: Mr. President, I have been in close touch with all of our Philadelphia papers, and I think by scrutinizing them you will find an article relative to this convention in each paper since last Thursday. While I have not read today's issue, I am told it has an outline of last night's meeting. Already this morning, I have had three reporters after me, so I am trying to do my duty in giving as much publicity to this convention as possible, and I think you will agree with that.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I think a resolution of thanks to Mr. Graham for his interest would be in order. I am permitted to make a resolution to that effect, and I do so.

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

Next on our program will be the Report of the Executive Committee, to be presented by Secretary Harry A. Jones.

Secretary Jones presents his report:

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on April 28, 1928, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Corner Chestnut & Ninth Streets, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Present: T. C. White, Mercer; R. C. Buchanan, Washington; D. A. Mackin, Retreat; Charles F. Loesel, Erie; E. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media; Harry A. Jones, Washington; also, Lewis F. Castor, Director from the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District; A. G. Graham, Director of the Bristol Poor District; Mrs. Lena M. Roberts and Mrs. Sinnamon, both of the Philadelphia Department of Welfare; also Mr. Frank L. Devine of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

In the absence of the President, who arrived at the meeting about noon, the meeting was presided over by T. C. White, Vice-President.

A cordial invitation to hold our next Convention in Philadelphia was extended by Mr. Devine of the Chamber of Commerce and he agreed to furnish the necessary badges and to underwrite the printing of the programs for the Convention. His invitation was cordially seconded by Mrs. Sinnamon.

Messrs. Castor and Graham expressed the desire of their respective Boards that the Convention be held elsewhere than in Philadelphia. However, no invitation was extended from any other point in the State. After full discussion, upon motion of R. C. Buchanan, seconded by Charles F. Loesel, it was unanimously resolved to hold the next Convention at Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, October 8, 1928, and extending through the following Thursday afternoon, October 11, at the Hotel Adelphia. This Hotel was selected after a full discussion of the availability of the respective hotels at that time.

At the suggestion of D. A. Mackin, the Executive Committee went on record as favoring a plan of retirement on pensions for the employees of Poor Districts similar to like legislation enacted in 1927 for the employees of third class cities, and that our Committee on Legislation be instructed to reintroduce into the next legislature a bill for effecting this end, after consultation with the Attorney General.

The Executive Committee then fully discussed the preparation of a tentative program for the next Convention.

Shortly after the adjournment of the meeting, it was discovered that the hotels in Philadelphia would be crowded during the week of October 8, 1928, the accommodations at the Hotel Adelphia were deemed less advantageous and in consideration of the holding of the annual Convention of the County Commissioners at Allentown on September 27 to 29, 1928, after consultation with the various members of the Executive Committee by mail, it was decided to hold our next annual Convention on September 24 to 27, 1928 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia.

The suggestion was made that along with the preliminary notices of the next Convention, there be incorporated a notice soliciting invitations for the place of holding the 1929 Convention. The executive Committee hopes that some Poor District will feel inclined to extend the desired hospitality to the State Association.

HARRY A. JONES,

Secretary.

SECRETARY JONES: I might say that the objection of Messrs. Castor and Graham were not due to a lack of hospitality, but simply that they felt the outside attractions would be too great, and our sessions would be more profitable if held in a smaller place, where the outside allurements were not so enticing. I think we can rejoice that thus far temptation has been met and resisted, and I trust that our moral stamina may continue steadfast until the end, because the local committee has provided ample means of play and of entertainment and of diversion from the more serious business of the convention.

While on that subject, may I report that thus far no invitation has been given for next year's convention. For the past year or two, there has been a woeful lack of at least exuberant hospitality and the districts have rather shied off from the labor that is involved in entertaining the convention. I want to say to any districts that are interested at all in having the convention, that our experience in Washington County has been a very pleasant one. There is some labor involved in it, but the joy of extending hospitality and of show-

ing your home town and your home county and your home institutions to people from all over the state, I think, far outweighs any inconvenience or trouble to which you may go in entertaining the convention. It is not such a formidable task as you might be led to believe. I sincerely trust, and I know I express the sentiments of the members of the executive committee, that one or more districts vie in extending the invitation for the convention of 1929.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: You have heard the report of the secretary on the work of the executive committee.

We will have a resolution now to receive this report and have it spread upon the records.

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Next is the general subject of **Outdoor Relief.** The Problem of Outdoor Relief, by Karl de Schweinitz, Secretary of the Family Society of Philadelphia.

MR. KARL DE SCHWEINITZ: This Association represents the oldest of all human interests. Before hospitals had even been thought of, before mental disease had been discovered, people were trying to help other people out of trouble, were working to relieve distress in the home and in the family.

As long ago as two thousand years before Christ we find reference to the importance of helping the poor. On the tomb of an Egyptian noble appear these sentences: "When the years of famine came I plowed all the fields of my estate, preserving its people alive and furnishing its food so that there was none hungry therein. I gave to the widow as to her who had a husband. I did not exalt the great above the humble in anything that I gave." The Odyssey expresses a similar interest in the poor. "My guest", says Eumoeus, "it were not right to treat with scorn a stranger, though he were of humbler sort than thou, for strangers and the poor are sent by Jove." Similarly Penelope says:

"Short is the life of man, and whoso bears
A cruel heart, devising cruel things,
On him men call down evil from the gods
While living, and pursue him, when he dies,
With scoffs. But whoso is of a generous heart
And harbors generous aims, his guests proclaim
His praises far and wide to all mankind,
And numberless are they who call him good."

As early as the fourth century before Christ poor relief was established in Athens for those unable to earn a livelihood because of infirmities. To be eligible an individual must not possess more than

sixty dollars. Thus, twenty-four hundred years ago the Greeks had developed the idea of a property qualification for relief, a measurement of eligibility for assistance which is in wide use today.

In the tenth century in England the helping of the poor was regulated through governmental action. During the first year of King Athelstan, 924 A.D., a council called at Greatlee enacted the following law, that "the king's officers maintain one poor-body in the king's villages; and in case none be found therein, fetch him from other places." They reversed our theory of settlement and transportation. Where there were no poor, there poor were sent.

Perhaps one reason for the entrance of government into the work of helping those in need is indicated by the following law which was adopted early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This statute exacts that after due exhortation and persuasion, first by the parson and churchwardens, and next by the bishop, "if any person of his forward or wilful mind shall obstinately refuse to give weekly to the relief of the poor, according to his ability," the bishop shall have authority to bind him under penalty of 10 pounds to appear at the next sessions, when the justices are again to "charitably and gently persuade and move the said obstinate person to extend his charity towards the relief of the poor"; and if he will not be persuaded therein by the said justices, "they may sesse, tax, and limit upon every such obstinate person so refusing, according to their good discretion, what sum the said obstinate person shall pay"; and if he refuse to pay the sum so limited, taxed and appointed, the justices, on complaint of the collectors and churchwardens of the parish, may commit the said obstinate person to prison until he pay the same, "together with the arrearages thereof, if any such shall fortune to be."

Originally people were asked to give out of their generosity. Then when many persons did not do their part, laws were enacted which in effect said: "If a man isn't charitable, we will make him charitable, we will compel him to give by taxing him." Thus in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and even earlier, the principle was established that all the people through their government should do their part in taking care of those in need.

There frequently arises the question as to whether or not outdoor relief should be administered under public auspices. This would seem to be waste discussion in view of the fact that we have had outdoor relief since the days of the Greeks and that in England, where most of our legal traditions originated, public relief has been in operation for three hundred years.

Because a custom is old does not, of course, mean that it should continue forever, but the two basic reasons for caring for those in need through public officials still hold.

First, there is this fundamental desire to help those who are poor. It is a desire that has been with us since the beginning of written history. It has been nurtured by the teachings of the church. It is universal. Everybody wants to help anybody else who is in trouble. Since this is a common feeling, should it not be expressed in a common way, that is, through governmental agencies?

Second, as was discovered in the days of Queen Elizabeth, to rely wholly on individual generosity is to learn that some are not so generous as others. Taxation makes everyone share the burden.

Discussion about the desirability of public work of this kind seems, therefore, to be unnecessary. Public relief has been here a long time, and will be with us for many years to come.

On the other hand, the desire of each individual to do something personally for somebody else is just as firmly established as the principle of popular action. Many people have definite ideas about ways in which the welfare of the community can be advanced. Even though a system of governmental care of the poor is established, there will always be people who will want to do more than their prescribed share, people who will desire to apply their own ideas of helpfulness to the individual and to the community, irrespective of what they must do through taxation. It is from this urge for carrying out a special form of personal service that social work under private auspices has developed.

The implications of this fundamental difference between common action to help the poor and the individual desire to carry out a special form of service have not always been appreciated. In the light of present experience it would have been vastly better if public action in the field of outdoor relief in Philadelphia had not been abandoned in 1879 in favor of an organized private benevolence. No one group of people representing one point of view should be expected to take the place of public outdoor relief. If public aid had been continuously in effect since 1879 is it not likely that the present conditions of inadequacy in the field of relief in Philadelphia would have been avoided? Certainly with a well developed system of public assistance, scores of families would not, as now, be refused aid because of a lack of available funds.

It is not the duty of the private agency to cover the entire field. The private organization represents the interest of a relatively small group of people. They do not represent the whole community. The people who represent the whole community are the people who as public officials administer the funds collected through taxation. This does not mean that the private agencies should not have an interest in the public welfare. Their representatives should not feel exempt from social responsibility for the proper organization of the work of helping the poor. What they should recognize is that the job of covering the whole field rests with the municipality, the

borough or the county, as the case may be, and that the work of the private agency is only with such an area as its supporters enable it to reach.

A clear realization of the fundamental difference in the approach of the public and the private agency to the problem of poverty will help to determine the question of the relationship between these two types of activity. The public agency representing the whole community should meet those human needs which are so fundamental that they have a universal appeal. Everybody wants care to be given to the sick and infirm, and those whose illness is long continuing. We are all interested in people who are physically handicapped, the blind, and in those who suffer from chronic disease. From all time people have been eager to aid the widow and her fatherless children. Here then are three groups which everybody desires to help, namely, the sick, particularly those who are ill for a long time, the handicapped, and the widow. These three groups, therefore, may appropriately be said to be the responsibility of the public officials.

There is another aspect of trouble that has a universal appeal. Nobody wants anybody to be hungry. Everybody has a desire to help in what might be called a quick case of distress, the family in urgent and immediate need of assistance. Every human being wants that kind of emergency met. Accordingly this is a situation in which the public official, the representative of everybody should act. There thus appear to be two groups: the people in emergent need and those whose disability is long continuing or chronic, which seem to be an especial responsibility for public outdoor relief.

There are other groups whose need does not have a universal appeal. Experience has shown that the general public is not always convinced that a person who apparently is not in financial distress should be helped. The city and county of Los Angeles has one of the most effective outdoor relief departments in the United States, and there is no general private agency in the county. Nevertheless, this Public Department has had difficulty in finding general support for the idea that in addition to taking care of families in financial need, it should also deal with trouble where financial assistance is not necessary. This sort of service only problem usually falls upon the private agency where one exists.

Another point of view about distress is expressed by the man in the street, "I want to be sure that a family is worthy before I give any help. I am not going to waste my money on the unworthy." If a man is a ne'er-do-well, if he is acting in a peculiar way, if a man and wife don't get along together, if they are not taking proper care of their children, there is a very real question as to whether the general public wants to help. On the other hand, there are private agencies and individuals who say "these people need assistance. We would like to help them out of their trouble."

This suggests the sphere of the private agency—the family where the trouble is primarily not financial, and the family which presents especial problems in personality and behavior.

Much progress has been made in the last fifteen years in the study of some of these difficult problems. A great many of the people who formerly were held to be unworthy are now recognized to be misfits, people who perhaps from childhood have never been understood, never have had any real affection in their families, are worried and concerned about themselves, and are correspondingly difficult to live with.

Today we are finding out that if we can learn to know these people and if we can discover why they are as they are, we can often help them to overcome their troubles. Work such as this requires an enormous amount of time. It is a service which cannot be offered to everybody. The hours and weeks of skilled energy that it involves cause it to be impossible of application to the whole community. It is a service that is best undertaken by specially interested people rather than by public officials. There are always exceptions, but in general this distinction holds.

Here then we have the possibility of a division of work between the people and the private agency. Let the public agency cover the field of relieving acute financial distress, at the same time caring for the chronically ill, the infirm, the aged, the widow and the handicapped. Let the private agency aid those whose trouble is primarily not financial and those who present problems in personality and behavior that require long and intensive service.

Both fields offer abundant opportunity for helpfulness. There is need for both public and private effort. With a clear definition of function and a continuation of the present spirit of cooperation our communities everywhere will be able to provide a service to those in trouble that will fulfill the highest traditions and the noblest aspiration of humankind.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We appreciate the splendid address by Mr. de Schweinitz. It has been taken by our official stenographer, and I am very glad of that because we shall have an opportunity to read it over again and pick up these valuable points which he has given us, more at our leisure and study it over.

Our next address on this subject will be on "Municipal Outdoor Relief" in the city of Baltimore. You will notice on the program that this was announced to be presented by Mr. Nathaniel Grasty, of Baltimore, but Baltimore is so busy in good work that Mr. Grasty was not able to come, and so, after considerable urgency on our part, he has secured the consent and the presence of Colonel R. E. Longan, Superintendent of the Baltimore City Hospital, to tell us what they are doing.

COLONEL R. E. LONGAN: Mr. Chairman, Friends and Neighbors of Pennsylvania. I am very sorry Mr. Grasty didn't come to talk on his subject. I feel a poor substitute, although I am very much interested in this as all other associated problems, so I trust you will not expect a great deal of information. I really expect to get a great deal more than I am going to give. I am, in my work, getting a great deal of help from Pennsylvania from various sources, and I hope to continue; in fact, before I return I intend to visit some other points of interest where I expect to pick up some information of value that I will take back with me. The speaker before me has indicated to you some of the problems of outdoor relief. He could probably have mentioned more and have talked to you throughout the day or the week, because there is no end to it. The same thing may be said about all of the social problems. How many angles there are to the problem of charity, or, as I prefer to say, social economy. I think sometimes that we would understand and be able to put our ideas over to the community a little bit better if we spoke more of social economy and less of charity. We are too prone to think that charity work belongs to people who have nothing to do, who would otherwise be idle if they were not monkeying in somebody else's business. Where social economy is a thing that sounds a little bit more like business, and has appeal to the man who flatters himself that he is a business man, and it is from those that we have to get most of our help. Really, we are going to make progress just in proportion to the speed with which we adopt business methods in our work. We could have our heart in it; we must have, or we can't progress. The business man must have his heart in his business or he will not progress. So there can be no objection to introducing business methods into the work of social economy. Your very presence here is an indication of your realization of business methods. You have assembled to exchange ideas. You wish to learn what the other man thinks about his work which is related to your work. By that exchange of ideas the whole progress is made.

Now I am going to tell you first what we are doing in the way of municipal outdoor relief. Strictly speaking, we haven't any,—that is to say, we have no outdoor relief that is supported by tax. All that we have is the voluntary type and it is administered principally through the Welfare Association which is, of course, augmented by other similar associations. We have in the last few years established a Community Chest, which has, I believe, now taken quite a good hold on the community, has been pretty well supported, and I believe the interest is growing with each year. The budget for the last year is about a million dollars. The Family Welfare Association, I believe, got about \$200,000 of that for relief. I say there is no assistance from the tax payers. I must qualify that a little. In 1922 and again this last year, the board appropriated, to meet emergencies,

a certain amount which could be expended for purposes which the Family Welfare Association handled. I should say that Baltimore and the State of Maryland are committed to voluntary contribution for outdoor relief. The municipalities and the State have taken over, of course, a responsibility for the more intensive and major forms of poor support, the sick, the aged, or orphans, I should have said, and many other types do receive—in fact you might say almost the entire support from the tax. I don't believe there is anyone who ever questioned the responsibility of a community for its poor any more that they will for its sick, its disabled, from any cause, and insomuch as it is a community responsibility, we reach then the question of how we shall proceed. It is hard to change old habits. We are all accustomed to the voluntary contribution; we have depended upon it, it has done pretty well. Should we change entirely or more to the tax method of taking care of all forms of charity? I do not believe we will ever reach that.

The speaker before me pointed out that, no matter how much we might do from taxation, there would be others who would still want to do more, and we should not object to it. I do believe though that we have reached the point where many of us could be helped. Perhaps it has already been done. If it hasn't been done, I am sure that many of us would appreciate it if someone would undertake it, to make a digest of the work that has been undertaken by municipalities, where they have undertaken to take care of all charities from the tax and distribute the load evenly. I for one would be interested in knowing to what extent it has succeeded, in what measure has it improved the service previously rendered. Has the total number of dollars materially increased? If the amount expended has not increased, has a better result been obtained with less money and greater efficiency? I would like to know what agency of the municipality handles the funds, how that agency hooks up with the remainder of the municipality organization? For example, to whom would this agency be directly responsible? To the board or the mayor or the governor, or to some individual? How would the personnel for carrying on the work be selected—political appointments, civil service, or what not? I would like to know whether in the beginning the personnel was drawn almost entirely from agencies that had been doing the work which the community as tax payers had now taken over? I could mention some other things that would be interesting to know and which perhaps at this time could be determined. I am informed that a number of cities, cities large enough and small enough to furnish fair examples of how the plan would work, have adopted the tax method of taking care of all social problems. If that be true, we might now be able to analyze their efforts and their methods and place something before the remainder of us in such a way that we could get, if we saw the results were good, the thought across to

our own tax payers, and my belief is that we can get an opportunity to adopt any good thing if once we get them to understand. Communities as a whole are good, and they want the good things to be done, so we must be able to present the thing that is best in such a way that they may understand it, and we can usually depend upon the body as a whole to give what is needed.

In the last analysis, we are always limited by money. We can get all the help we want; we can get all the material we want, and we can house as many people as we want, but we must have money to do it with. From whom shall we get it? We must think of the individual from whom the money comes; we must not be too careless of the tax payer, we must not think of him as somebody to be bled without consideration. There are many things that cost money in the running of a government. Government is an intangible creature. Government is not a responsible entity. It is made up of individuals; those individuals are usually a cross-section of the community, and we must not expect from the individuals that constitute the government a great deal better work than we, ourselves, could do. Finally, if I am contributing anything, it is this thought that probably we could now, from the experience of those who have attempted what we will call a new order, outdoor relief supported by taxation, we might find out to what extent it has succeeded, and if it has failed anywhere, why it has failed; with these facts before us we may be able, perhaps, to present it to our own community in a way that will enable them to decide whether or not more taxes should be given or less. I thank you.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We are certainly grateful to Colonel Longan for coming here and giving us this presentation of the subject of what they are doing in Baltimore. He is with us still, so that I am sure if after we have heard the next paper when the hour for discussion comes, if you have any questions he will be glad to answer them in detail about how they do things in Baltimore.

We have another subject to be presented: "**Outdoor Relief Policies as Affecting Children**", by Mr. J. Prentice Murphy, Secretary of the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia.

MR. J. PRENTICE MURPHY: Mr. President and Members of the Association,

Last year, late in July, I was speaking to a group of County Child Welfare Agents in North Carolina, and just as I took the platform, an old gentleman dressed in homespun, who had come down from one of the mountain counties, made it his business to slip past where I was and said, in a loud whisper, "Make it snappy, my boy, I will take an hour with you outside and find out who you are going

to vote for, but I'll only give you ten minutes in the class room", and at the end of ten minutes he left the room. I assure you I didn't speak too long at that meeting.

I am going to confine my talk to ten or twelve minutes, because I know your program is full. First, the importance of public outdoor relief as applied to child welfare is very great. Anyone in the field of social work who thinks that it is possible to put across a program of good child welfare without the help of this group is blind, deaf and dumb, he doesn't know; because the great weight of public relief which you carry through the public funds which you expend, the children whom you aid represent by far the larger percentage of those in need. Now it follows that to needy families there does enter a great problem of child welfare, a very intricate one, a very involved one; you, from your standpoint as public officials, face the same difficulty which we face from the standpoint of private social work that the average man in the street doesn't know how complicated and involved your job is.

Yesterday we had presented to us in our office the problem of an unmarried mother, mishandled in one of the lower tier of counties in New York, by a private agency. No public agency had any chance whatsoever to touch it, and the results to the girl's family, to the boy's family, to the community because of a bad plan, will go on and on and on, and the most amazing fact in the whole recital is that the wealthiest man in the community who has been indifferent to every form of public and private social service was the source of most of the trouble, not the father of the baby, but the person who was insisting upon a plan which is going to wreck the boy and wreck the girl, and probably hurt the child.

There appeared in the New York World—all the papers—the Philadelphia papers, last week—the story of a man in Detroit, suing a private hospital because through the stupidity of the nurse, that hospital gave his baby away to a man not its father. The father of the baby had just lost his wife, and for five years he has been trying to find out where his child is. They located the man to whom they gave the baby and he said that two or three hours after he left the hospital he had given this child which he thought was his—it was an illegitimate child and he was under pressure from private and public agencies,—had given it to a passing party of autoists with a Pennsylvania license. They have never found the baby, but Detroit is getting a picture of how much more complicated is the problem of adoption, and surrender of an unmarried mother's baby to somebody not its father and not interested in it.

It is not possible for us to go far unless we agree, and this meeting is an evidence of the agreement upon certain fundamentals. The field of child welfare is just as involved as the field of family wel-

fare, and it will be a great service in the next forty years to have this association to continue to emphasize first that it isn't possible to do a good social work job unless we have the right personnel. What is happening with you is happening in the field of private agencies, that more and more and more the stress is being placed upon people whom you employ, who will be able to carry out this very complicated thing which is modern social work. I talked with one of the county agents in North Carolina, who said in serious discussion, "You people in the city" (and this group here is essentially more troubled with the problems which you find in the rural counties) this North Carolina man said, "You people in the cities, (and he was talking to me as a city man) simply have a lazy job. I will tell you what my jobs are", and in a county with a population of 12,000 he indicated how in the course of one month he had boxed the whole compass, he had had a serious delinquent posing as a person of normal conduct. He had mental illegitimacies, serious sickness, poverty, sister of a state official who had run away from home with a man who was poor, mentally ill, and with all the complications of a man not realizing what he was doing, and where the family most related would have hurt his work and hurt the work in the adjoining county, I came away feeling that with his inadequate services, not a stenographer, the state people were talking about keeping records, the county didn't give him enough money to give him a stenographer, all his records in his own hand, and how in the four days previous to his coming to this meeting at Chapel Hill, his working day in a mountain county had been 18 to 20 hours, I felt that only through an interplay throughout the state of public and private agencies was he going to get the service which he needs to do the thing which the state from its administrative standpoint will say you have got to do. As to this thing which is called a human being, don't let us ever cease to stress to the whole world, to our world about us, that human beings are infinitely more complicated than the average man thinks and that when you face the task of getting the facts, we all say, "Get the facts, learn a person's life history, try to find out why and how they got to this condition." I say in all humility that when we urge that, you are urging a person to do a thing which after all is one of the most difficult tasks that can face us. A girl is in trouble, she has fled from her home, to get her to tell why and how, to reveal names, is not a simple matter of shutting the door giving her a chair and taking out a pad and a pencil. Life is much more complicated. Just think how Pennsylvania has changed, industrially, racially, nationally. The increase in population affect the most remote counties as well as the large cities. One gets a picture, as you, yourselves contrast the records of this association, which are evidence of it, of how much more difficult it is to do your job today than it was five or ten years ago.

I lived for ten years in the State of Massachusetts where the field of public welfare as related to private welfare has been as finely developed as in any State and I here pay tribute to this, that so far as children are concerned, it would not be possible in Massachusetts for the private agencies there to begin to get ready to do the quality of work which they do but for the fact that day by day throughout the counties, the towns rather than the counties, because Massachusetts operates on a town basis, there was not being done a quality of work which is very high. Mr. de Schweinitz has pointed out that there has to be a difference of labor, that not all of those in need can be aided out of public funds or out of private funds. I say, and it has to be realized more and more in Pennsylvania that unless we can educate the taxpayer to an increasing resolve that there must be more money spent for public welfare, then a lot of things which we agree as standards in a meeting such as this, will not be touched. Getting the facts; getting this picture of a person; and you can't help them unless you have it. Of course, it comes in different ways, the problem of a public welfare director in a county, dealing largely with rural problems, means that he, or his representatives, get information and has it handed to him in larger doses than is true of the family story related to a worker in a city where no one knows each other and personal lives are locked and boxed, house by house, room by room. It is very difficult, however, with the facts in a less sparsely populated area to do some of the things that we may say are necessary in a city and I admit this; sometimes, from the standpoint of a city agency, we are prone to criticize the ease with which an adoption solution is advised in the case of illegitimacy. We should realize how much more difficult it is from a rural standpoint to keep a girl with her baby.

Now, there is a field of interest in which you and the city workers must come together. There is a give and take and that phase of Child Welfare I put at your feet, ladies and gentlemen, as one of the most important which, if worked out, will affect the whole field of Child Welfare as you see it.

The matter of family care, the matter of families being kept together: it is as true in the private field as it is in the public field, that certain people are too prone to break up a family at the first sign of trouble. We have been saying for years, the standards of your Association say "the sanctity of the family is inviolable." It is the keystone of our whole structure. To make that a fact takes service, takes money, takes imagination, takes sympathy, takes time, it takes those qualities as they are typified in your workers which are not always most quickly recognized and appreciated by the community at large.

The mental and medical aspects of Child Welfare have added enormously to the difficulty of doing a good piece of work. They are making it more expensive, much more complicated and yet it is not possible to aid the children, the dependents, the handicapped children of this state, unless we have your private group, the highest type of medical and mental service marching step by step with us.

We have got to have facts as to how large the job is and I bespeak your sympathetic support of every project which adds to the picture as to how large the job is. It will be interesting to you and to me and to those that I work with, as we get more facts, because the absence of facts as to juvenile delinquencies is making some people say, "Why, my word, they have given us juvenile courts, they have created a whole costly system of juvenile courts and we have had more juvenile delinquencies than we had before the courts came into existence." I don't think that is true, because they can't tell how much delinquency they have had. We provide the machinery and now things apparently are worse than they were before. Social Welfare conditions are better in this state than they were ten years ago, or five years ago, or else we wouldn't have any justification for operating a day, but there is a statistical way, a figurative way, in which we can prove to people that our towns, our cities, our state are marching step by step with other states. They did it in Massachusetts, in Minnesota, they are doing it in New Jersey, and we can do it here in Pennsylvania.

I am sure that there must be on your part and on the part of the private agencies, a closer interlocking. Frankly, it is too bad that we do not have closer relationships between the State Conference of Social Workers and this Annual Association of Directors of the Poor. In some way, your Executive Committee and the Executive Committee of the State Conference on Social Welfare must get together, because there cannot result the check up, the improvement, on those lines as indicated by the Children's Commission unless we work together. You do not have to tell me that if the united opposition of this group should be registered against the most treasured bill in the world, it wouldn't pass the Legislature. Just as many precious things which you would like to see brought about would be accomplished even against the opposition registered on the outside.

Happily, there is a change, your programs for the last few years show an increasing determination to make the outside groups tell their story to you, tell it in the most difficult and technical language. I want to see that projected and developed because, after all, it will determine whether Pennsylvania will provide a way for the care of ten, or twenty, or thirty or fifty thousand children, involving an expenditure of millions upon millions of dollars; it takes that which I began with—the best minds operating in the best persons, with the best technical skill.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: I have just been consulting with the Secretary about how much time we have for these discussions. It is now 24 minutes past eleven and we want to adjourn at twelve o'clock and we will need ten minutes for some announcements. That gives us 25 minutes for the discussion. Now these discussions, as you will see, are to be limited to five minute talks unless, by action of this assembly, the talk shall be continued beyond the five minutes. It is a little bit difficult for the chairman to regulate that, so I hope that each speaker will not feel aggrieved at all if they hear the sound of this beautiful mallet—you see I am still thinking in terms of croquet—upon the table and if they hear just one tap of this, that is a signal that there is one minute more to speak and be able then to draw their remarks to a conclusion within the remaining minute. We have, as you remember, Mr. de Schweinitz, Colonel Longan and Mr. Murphy who have presented these subjects to us and who I am sure will be very glad to further enlighten us on any other questions to be asked.

The first speaker is Mrs. E. C. Dunn, Montgomery County.

MRS. E. C. DUNN: Mr. Chairman, Directors of the Poor in the State of Pennsylvania, and others: Naturally the ladies will notice that they let the men talk all they wanted this morning, but when it came to the ladies talking they get their watches out and decide that we would have a very few minutes. That is the way they treat the ladies.

Under this heading in the Poor Code, Section 900, in carefully reading the above clause and noting the meaning of it, one must necessarily be impressed by the large powers implied and given to the poor directors. First of all the clause says, "It shall be the duty of the Directors to provide, etc., under the law." That means that the Directors **must** provide, in other words they have no choice about the matter, but it is their duty to provide for every poor person in the district, provided that after their investigation they are satisfied the relief is necessary. In other words, the first duty of the Director for Outdoor Relief is to find whether the relief is necessary, and the only way to find that out is to make a thorough investigation of the surroundings and circumstances of the person applying for outdoor relief, and to get all the facts which will throw any light on his economic status. In the second place, it is the Director's duty to make sure that the party has established residence in the county. First, is relief necessary? And, second, is the subject a resident of that county, and do they have a settlement there? If those two facts are true, then it is the Director's bounden duty under the law and under his oath of office to give relief. At this point it may be well to say that the opportunity frequently arises for the Director to call to his or her aid the help of some outside agency or organization. Let us assume that relief is necessary, and let us further assume that there is a serious doubt as to whether the party applying has a settle-

ment in the county. If that is the case and the Directors have serious doubt about the county being liable, he or she may call to their aid one or other of the private agencies and explain to them that legally the Directors can not give aid and from a purely charitable and humanitarian standpoint, the outside agency should step in and help the party or parties in question, until the correct legal status of the case is determined. It seems to me that under these circumstances, it is the proper time to call in outside agencies, because the poor directors are public officials, operating a unit of the county government which county government is a unit of the State government, and they should not do anything in the course of their duties unless they have legal authority for so doing. Not having the legal authority under the circumstances, the Director, nevertheless, realizes that the case from a humanitarian standpoint needs help and, therefore, gets it from a private agency. To state the proposition in another way, where there is no legal authority on the director to give help, there is, however, a bounden moral duty on the part of the Director to help; and such being the case, he should refer the matter to an agency, semi-public or private.

Then again, there is no doubt about the fact that the Directors of the poor are required to give aid to the poor, provided, as stated above, the relief is necessary, and the person has a proper settlement in that district. Under such circumstances, the director should not "pass the buck" to a private or social service agency because they are dodging their duty under their oath of office, and the oath placed upon them by the law. They are primarily responsible for the support of their legal charges and I would say the responsibility of the semi-public and private agencies is secondary. I do not want you to understand, however, that it would not be possible in certain cases where the poor board are responsible that another agency could not be called in. Such arrangements are frequently made. I mean by that, that it frequently happens that outside agencies are often helping and giving aid to the cases which really belong to the poor board in every sense of the word, and where this is being done by the outside agency, and the outside agency for some reason cannot give aid, then it is the duty of the poor board to help and give aid.

Another question arises that there is a great deal of friction between the poor director and the officials of the private agencies. It happens sometimes that a family is investigated by both agencies, and in one case the poor director reaches one conclusion and the welfare worker reaches another conclusion. Let us assume that the poor director investigates the case and reports to the board that he or she does not think relief is necessary, and the board would naturally approve the report of their director. On the other hand, a welfare worker investigates the same case and reaches an opposite conclusion and advises that aid should be given. The welfare agency forwards the

report to the poor board and states they think aid should be given. In a case of this kind it seems to me their decisions should be final, and if they in the fullest discretion and after a thorough investigation feel that no aid should be given, that ends the matter.

I may say this in our County of Montgomery, we have splendid cooperation with our private agency. I don't know what I would do as a director if I didn't have the help of our social workers and our private agencies.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Next is a discussion by Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, of Chester County. Mrs. Cloud has been very efficient and useful in making investigations of cases, and I am sure will be able to give us some valuable information along that line.

MRS. FLORENCE B. CLOUD: Fellow Directors and others. This subject has been talked over and over so much this morning that I can add nothing whatever to what has been said, and, in fact, I have learned ever so much from the talks here this morning. As we all know, we are bound by our oath of office to care for and assist in maintaining and placing in an earning capacity all poor who apply to us under the stress of circumstances. It has been said that investigation is necessary, and it should be entered into with much care, winning the confidence of those who are to be investigated, rather than pelting them with hard hearted questions, for that goes to the heart of the poor, and we must remember that though poor, all responsibility does not rest with the individual, for circumstances over which he or she has no control may cause poverty, as well as intemperance and worthlessness.

Our experience leads us to feel and to know that there are many calls from the unworthy and undeserving, and we should be careful not to help this class, as it is wrong to the family as well as to the county, and it also tends to pauperize these people and cause them to raise their families in ignorance, crime and worthlessness. In such cases, it is better where there are children to break up the home, as it is a crime against God and humanity to allow these little tots to grow up without a chance, for they are not able to speak for themselves, and we must protect them, and give them a chance in the race for life.

Now we come to the deserving poor, such as the widow with a family of little children, who is not eligible for the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and the aged person to whom misfortune has come. Another class of the poor is the industrious working man who has met misfortune through sickness, or otherwise, and we must give a helping hand. Right here I would like to say that I am a firm believer in keeping a good mother with her children. We have had a family within the last six or eight weeks who have come to us,—a

mother with four little tots, the oldest five, and the youngest about fifteen months. The father is in jail. He is there for a year, and there are several detainers lodged against him. Now I was interested in this mother and her little children, and I didn't want to separate them, so we had them placed in a home in West Chester for a while. Finally they were given over to our care. I had the mother and her little children placed in a boarding home, close to my own home, where I could watch and see what it was like. We found out that in this home in which they were placed, the caretaker was a wonderful woman, a good mother, and very good home, but we soon found that the mother was not the fit person for these little tots. They were undernourished—she didn't want them to eat anything that was nourishing, and would just as soon knock one down when it cried, and they were all crying all the time—so we left the children in that good home, and we have the mother working.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We will hear from Mr. E. J. McKernan, Middle Coal Field District, Hazleton.

MR. E. J. MCKERNAN: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It seems to me the five minutes talkers are all choosing about the same subject. I picked the same thing without knowing that my other friends were doing likewise.

Mr. McKernan reads prepared paper.

“INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATION FOR OUTDOOR RELIEF”

The granting of Outdoor Relief is the most serious problem confronting the Directorate of the Middle Coal Field Poor District. The territory comprises a portion of Lower Luzerne and Upper Carbon Counties with a population of approximately 60,000 people, representing various nationalities. Many of these with little knowledge of the Poor Laws of our State, frequently labor under the impression that if they pay a small poor tax, they are entitled to all the necessities of life from the Poor District when a temporary industrial depression occurs.

Many unjust requests for aid are made by people having some income, in fact, in many instances they are property owners and also have children who are employed. Therefore, with a knowledge of these conditions our Board has made it a practice to conduct the most rigid investigation of each and every case, this being done by a regularly paid investigator and also through local charitable organizations where these professionals frequently present claims for assistance.

During the period of eight months ending August 31st, a total of 187 applications were received; after investigations were made 71 were granted so that, in other words, 62% of the claims filed were reported on unfavorably. A few illustrations of investigators' reports will give you an idea of the unreasonable requests for outdoor relief received in our district:

1. Mrs. G——, a widow, reported having six children with no means of support: Investigation proved that she had three children working and earning \$30 per week, applicant herself working as a janitress and earning \$30 per month; she also received \$20 per month from the Mother's Pension Fund and \$20 per month from the Spanish American's Association, making a total of \$226. per month.

2. Mrs. S——, a maternal grandmother, applied for aid stating her two grandchildren were left orphans and were now depending upon her for support. We discovered that the grandchildren inherited a property from their grandfather, which nets them \$120.00 per month. The applicant herself is a large property owner and conducts a prosperous grocery business.

3. Mrs. T—— applied for Outdoor Relief stating that her husband was unable to work and they had no means of support: Investigation developed the fact that they owned a double house, living in one side themselves and leasing the other side at \$40 per month. She had a son 29 years of age earning \$35 per week and paying only \$10 weekly board; our investigator inquired as to why he did not contribute more, whereupon the father replied that they did not expect him to pay any more inasmuch as the boy was taking a mail order course in order to learn to be a prize fighter, for which he was paying \$18 per week.

4. Mrs. R——, a widow, claiming help for herself and four children stated that one of her children had been killed recently in an auto accident; she further stated that no settlement had been made in the case. However, investigation disclosed the fact that she received \$5,000 for the child's death. When a second call was made to her home, the investigator found the applicant absent and upon inquiring as to her whereabouts was directed down the street three doors away where the applicant was inspecting the erection of a new house she was having built which was to cost \$8000.00.

5. Mrs. S——, an applicant 55 years of age, reported her children all married and her husband unable to work: When investigator called there the door was opened by a young man, who was a son-in-law, and he stated that he and his wife lived there, but paid no board because he was not employed. Seeing a garage in the rear inquiry was made as to whether or not they received rental for it—the answer was "no". The investigator then questioned one of the neighbors regarding this family and was informed that they owned two automobiles operated a still and were doing quite a profitable liquor business.

These are only a few of the many cases which demonstrate the necessity of a strict investigation of applicants in our district. Such conditions may not be prevalent in your districts, but I trust this will give the Directors, particularly those lately elected, an idea of some of the problems confronting a Director of the Poor.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We have one more member to present the subject from Mercer County, Mr. J. H. McKean. I should state in the meantime that Mrs. Martha Magee, who was to be here, was reported sick, and will ask if there is anyone to represent her of the Public Welfare?

MISS MARY LABAREE, (Bureau of Children from the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.) I am sorry Mrs. Magee is not here. She is very sorry not to be here, but I thought I would like to share with you some figures on the number of children who are being supported, away from their own homes. I do not mean by that that they are being supported by public funds, but the Bureau of Children of the Department of Welfare for the last four years has been taking a population census of all the children under the care of children's institutions and children's societies in the State of Pennsylvania.

We received yesterday the final tabulation of these figures as of May 31, 1928, and I would like to share them with you and ask you to give consideration as to why you think we have this problem in Pennsylvania.

There were on May 31, 1928, 39,255 children being cared for by these various institutions and agencies. Over 24,000 of that number were children in institutions. Mr. Murphy raised the question as to the fact how large is our job? I believe, at least we say we don't believe, in breaking up families on account of poverty alone, and yet I am perfectly confident, and I know that you out of your full experience are also confident that there must be out of this 39,255 children cared for away from their own people a vast number who are cared for away from their own people because of poverty alone. What is the answer? How is it that we are going to be able to keep the families together that ought to be kept together?

In 1927 I made the statement in a meeting in Pittsburgh, regarding the 1927 figures, and after the meeting an English gentleman came to me and said that he was in this country studying various forms of social welfare work. He had heard my figures and he was appalled. He was sure that he had copied them down wrong. He showed me his figures, and I told him that they were right. He was so impressed that he stopped off on his way east at Harrisburg, and he said, "Will you tell me why there is such an enormous number of children who must be cared for away from their own homes in this rich and prosperous State of Pennsylvania?" "Why," he said, "it is more than being cared for in all the British Isles," and we got to talking it over, and

he told me something about his investigation into the system of poor relief in this country as contrasted with poor relief in England, and he came to the conclusion that in many cases the children were placed in institutions in this country rather than to give the amount of relief in the homes that was given in England, in order to keep the families together.

Now I don't say that is a fact—that is the conclusion that he came to from the study he had made, and I just want to leave this question with you, I don't pretend to answer it; but what are we going to do? Are we doing all that we can in the cases of pure poverty to keep families from being broken up; or are we going to continue to let this mounting cost of child dependency go on in institutions and in boarding homes under the care of our societies?

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We have also, as we notice, on the program a discussion by Mrs. Charles P. Chick, Fayette County.

MRS. CHARLES P. CHICK: I feel that I am very much biased to Mothers Assistance Funds, being a member of the board in our county. I do feel that Mr. Murphy's talk makes me say that cooperation should be our keynote, and I do feel that outdoor relief is cooperating with our neighbors for the common good. I feel that as individuals we cannot accomplish anything except by all of us pulling together, a power that only organizations and clubs through their splendidly organized machinery can appreciate. If we do not have this cooperation, I am minded of a quotation I know you have all heard many times, when Charles Lamb speaks in his inimitable Essay, telling of a certain bed in a certain inn. He felt that if all those fleas pulled together, they could have pulled him clear out of bed.

In the large industrial plants it takes 10 to 100 hours to turn out an automobile, and they are mighty nice machines, but it takes 21 years to turn out a human machine, and some of them are a mighty poor job.

Outside relief is a problem in social treatment. The process of handling childrens' cases in country districts is immense and confusing. Too many times there is no conscientious attempt to fix a maximum for a family. On the other hand, it is evident that lack of funds and the habit of thinking in terms of minimum amount of relief that the family can get by on, really handicaps. It is fairly safe to assume, however, that the terms cover only those things essential to physical existence, and leaves nothing for comfort or luxuries. Too often our relief leaves the family uncertain as to its income. Our pity runs away with common sense, and we make paupers not so much by what we do as by what we leave undone. There is a familiar device of a bunch of hay held in front of a mule to make him go and the most general theory of the way to make the life of a child go is to stick a piece of bread in front of him. So far that is right—bread does make us go, and it is silly for

us to talk about it not doing so. I never could understand why a family should have their earnings doubled by charitable organizations for no other reason than that the children need bread. The fact that the family needs help is lost sight of. The family becomes a "case." They may have nothing at all, but they take their turn and while the machinery is working they may be starving. The machinery is an impersonal thing and far off. It cannot individualize, it works by grades and classes and cases. By its very nature it functions by laws and rules and averages. The aid must be prompt to be of service. The coming generation will be what we make it. The nation is built on the physical condition of its children, mentality follows closely on the heels of health, and if we are to save children we must adopt humane methods. The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow. The world needs good men and women; let us see they have the largest possible chance to be good men.

We are beginning to realize the more time we spend on a child, the more lasting and profitable is the investment. To make outdoor relief **efficient**, we must have large programs for recreation. We have yet to see whether there are enough people with foresightedness enough to lead us in general welfare programs. It is wonderful thing to arouse enthusiasm over the needs of the motherless, fatherless or sick children. Why not inspire them with a vision of a rich, full opportunity of the child in every phase of life? The dependent or neglected child cannot receive adequate treatment when apart from his family. There is no child program that is not a family program, and no family program which is not a community problem. We must assume the responsibility for the care of our children as an economic principle, and it is reprehensible and extravagant for the community to fail to provide needed and adequate aid at all times for its children. If child neglect continues in the community in which we live, in a large degree, we are responsible. If our own standards are occasioned by financial limitations, it is time we began to educate the community in which we live. We should have an adequate program in every community, adequate protection of every child, trying to understand the child, to give it a chance. Money received by administering relief on an inadequate standard comes off the flesh and blood of children, and endangers even their lives. Their needs are, help for motherhood, more of real, true genuine love; plenty of sympathy and patience, the thought that this is a great good world to live in, and you and I owe to humanity to make it a happy, comfortable place for every child.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: The last one on the list is Mr. J. H. McKean, of Mercer County. I don't see any indication of Mr. McKean being present, and as we have a request from Mr. F. C. Reese, of Schuylkill County, who would like to present some remarks on this subject, we will now hear from him.

MR. F. C. REESE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: A great many of you, I guess, have heard of me through the communications that I had with your poor boards in reference to our fight in Schuylkill County to protect your unit counties. I have led that fight, and I guess I have had ten attorneys with me making the fight. I have three attorneys now looking up the law pertaining to poor board's powers, and the thought struck me a few minutes ago—this is the first meeting of yours I have been to—that the first lady who spoke limited to five minutes, she should have had an hour, because she is reaching the grist of what we are after. Your other gentleman from the Middle District, he remembers me, even if he never saw me, because I was running a series of articles through the public newspapers that went all over the State, in comparing Laurelton (that wonderful institution) with our institution in Schuylkill County.

I want to say my judgment is, let us stress the legal end and the end as presented by the women and we can come here and go home with an abundance of information.

I am not a director of Schuylkill County because of the salary. I have been working for the State in all your institutions all over the State, out of the Auditor General's Department. I have been auditor of your highway department during the war, on your investigations as a legislator and after going through that and being at the head of twenty-three unincorporated companies, I have in my latter years been trying to reach mankind, and do what I can for the human family. I promised the people of Schuylkill County after making this investigation, that if they would give us two people who would take that institution out of politics, we would do it for them. We couldn't get anybody to run, and I had, naturally, to run myself, and the success I have had—and I want to give you this point, not from a political standpoint, but as a reason why you should get your people interested in it—I went before those people and received the highest vote ever given to a man in our county who had opposition, with part of my own party organization against me, and I polled 43,000 votes at a cost of less than \$25.00. I give you a special invitation, any of you poor directors, to come to Schuylkill County and look us over, and if we can't show you one of the greatest revelations in almshouse work within a given time, namely, since January 2nd up to the present minute—there is nothing to equal it in the State of Pennsylvania in the last ten years. Now that is a big thing to say.

I want to give you one proposition quickly, if I have the time. My first move after we took that over, we cleaned it out, from stem to stern. It is on a nice basis today. The next thing I did, I met the farmers of my county in session. I said, "Boys, come with me; take this place and make a farm out of it." They appointed a committee of five, sent that committee out to pick a farm, and they picked a farm

for us. I said, "What do you want, Harring?" Harring named his price. "All right, you're employed. What help do you want?" and he got the help; and, gentlemen, we have made 75% to 100% increase in that direction on a run-down 260 acres that was practically all wire-grass. Our condition all the way through along those improvements are likewise.

I am glad of this opportunity to give you this information. We have been making your fight, and making a hard fight for your unit counties, and if we had not made it, some of you would have been in trouble at this time.

Now I suggest that, if next year a program is made up, try and give not thirty minutes but five hours if it is necessary, and drive into the grist of this subject.

Mr. Jones, Secretary, makes announcement of committee meetings to be held, commencing at 1:30 P. M.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: Are there any questions to be asked of any of the gentlemen who have spoken? If not, we stand adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon.

Session adjourned.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

ROUND TABLE NO. 2 HELD BY THE SUPERINTENDENTS,
STEWARDS AND DIRECTORS OF COUNTY HOMES
AND SIMILAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

September 25, 1928, at 2:30 P.M.

Meeting called to order at 2:30 P. M. by the Chairman, John T. Scanlon.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Now as you people no doubt are aware, we have always had very successful round tables during these last five years. We want a good talk. You don't have to study the dictionary to tell us how you think we can operate a poor house. We would like a few facts along with it, and an account of some of our failures.

The first speaker we have on our program is Lewis F. Castor, Jr., Director of Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District, who has not as yet arrived. Since the other gentleman who was to follow Mr. Castor has not come in, can't we start a little discussion among ourselves while we wait for the speakers?

MR. H. E. WAGNER, (Erie County): Mr. Chairman, since there is no one else to talk, I would like to ask some questions with regard to admitting to county homes generally. We have fifteen more at our county home at the present time than we had a year ago, and last year we had the largest number we have ever had there, being, I believe, 323. We are now down to 285, and we know practically all of them admitted there are on account of intemperance, but we wondered whether it was really our duty to take in those fellows. If they are not taken in they will just simply become tramps. They say in some cases they slept on park benches or in box cars, or in a barn, and I have wondered if the people generally approve of our taking that kind of people. We know when they get old or if they are crippled we should take them, but should we take an able bodied man? In Erie at the present time, the manufacturing plants and factories have made the rule that they do not want to hire men past fifty, and for that reason they are out of a job, not able to earn anything for themselves. I wondered how far we should go and what other counties are doing?

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Well, where are you going to put them if you don't put them in? The poor house, as the old saying is, is the last place. You can't leave them lie on the street. My method is to take them in and put them to work, try to get something out of them that way. I have taken nine men out of the mental hospital at Wilkes-Barre, and took them down there and put them to work, and they built one of the most beautiful lawns you would care to look at with a little supervision. Is there anybody else who would like to answer the gentleman here?

MR. SOMERVILLE, (Clarion County): Of course, there are a great many different ways of conducting this poor house business. Our county, Clarion County is not a very large county, but it is managed by the three commissioners, and I am the superintendent for the commissioners, and it seems to me they entrust me with a whole lot of things that I don't feel equal to. They talked this morning about the law. Now that is not what I came here to find out about. I have the law book at home, and if I want to know something, I can turn to it and see. Now if there is anybody there that becomes destitute, in need of help, why they just simply have the commissioner go out and see them in regard to their condition, and if they find out that they are in need of any assistance, they will just order me to go out with the truck and get them. I will bring them in to the county home, and if they are able to work, we talk to the doctor about it, and we have a farm there that we sometimes raise \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of stock on each year. There are only 110 acres of it, but each year we put on about 50 ton of lime to the acre. When these men come in here and claim they are in want of assistance from the county, we just give them a job, if the doctor says they are able. In case they don't want to work, we cut down—we cut them down to light rations. For instance, we don't give them meat the next meal.

We always have meat once a day, at noon. We sometimes kill and have about seven barrels of pork, and we could have more if it became necessary. In case they don't work and we cut them down on these light rations, why the rest of the inmates are right on to them, and you generally see them that afternoon, ready for a job. That is far better than correcting them in any other way. There was a superintendent in there just prior to the time I got in, who beat some of them and kicked them and did everything, and some of those inmates to this day won't speak of him in any other language than to curse him.

A man when he goes in there as a superintendent ought to be man enough to know that he is going into a home that is built for the inmates. He ought to be man enough to try to get along with the inmates or else get out. What I would like to hear you men express in here today would be, how do you manage your home? We have a farm there, and, of course, we have hogs and we raise everything. Now, for instance, the county agent came in and said, "We would like to send a milk tester here, we are a little shy on places, and I know the commissioners would allow you to employ him. I said, "Now, so far as I am concerned, we have black and white cows, and all we want to know is that they are giving a good, nice quality of milk, and plenty of it, and that there are no cows here but what are paying their way. I said, "In the first place, it would cost us at least \$2.00 a day to board your tester who would come here. When your inspectors come, they don't go out and look at our cows, but they go in and see the inmates and everything

that is in the house, and if everything looks all right, they are satisfied; we don't want to start in the cow industry, nor in the dairy industry; we don't want to raise potatoes in order to get a name, we want to raise something that these inmates can make use of in the way of pork and grains."

On our little farm we can total up \$6,000 to the good each year, for each year that we have been there,—not \$6,000 in profits, but \$6,000 in crops.

I would rather hear from somebody else, give me something to think about, something to go home and try out that might be of benefit to me, but I don't want to hear what the law is. I want something that will enlighten me on how to act myself, and manage the home when I go back, and be able to tell the commissioners what I have learned when I was down here at Philadelphia.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: Mr. Somerville has given us a good talk on the question. Is there anybody else who has something to contribute? Mr. Reese, will you give us a talk? To my knowledge, Mr. Reese has done wonderful work at Schuylkill Haven. Kindly give us some ideas of how you manage a poor house or a district home as we call it, and how we can get something out of it. We don't use the words "poor-house," the only two words used are "hospital" and "administration building."

MR. F. C. REESE, (Schuylkill County): Mr. Chairman: As to the work, you can all sum it up in the little talk made by the gentleman from Baltimore this morning—a business proposition—strictly business. Take it out of politics and put it on a business basis. As I told you this morning, my experience has been varied in the last thirty years in all your state institutions, and as I got older, I felt that my little bit to humanity and especially in my own county was due since I had the experience. For ten years I have traced the records from the controller's reports upon the reports of other institutions with our Schuylkill County report, studied the details, sent men in there at my own expense to find out what was being done. When I was ready for the move, I looked around to find where I could get a model institution as a basis for my work, and I want to say to you with a great deal of pride and satisfaction, that the gentleman sitting here (indicating Mr. Scanlon) has that kind of an institution—one of the most wonderful institutions in the State of Pennsylvania and a strictly up-to-date business proposition. I went and got in touch with one of the newspapers, outlining my proposition to the effect that I was going to the public in Schuylkill County to see whether we couldn't do something on the almshouse and poor relief of our county. He promised me his support. I knew the minute we started our articles—we had 36,000 readers per night. The assistant editor of that paper in conjunction with a man who had been working for me for twenty years, we went

up and visited Mr. Scanlon at the district home, Laurelton, and went over the proposition and went into it in detail. He sat down and enumerated to us what he had done and what he is trying to do in the future. We made our notes and went home, and between the newspapers and myself, we ran a series of articles for about four months. The people immediately became aroused.

I then drifted from that to more serious conditions in the county, then appealed to the public for two volunteers, preferably one woman and one man, to be candidates on the issue for poor director, with an idea of going in and cleaning it up. That didn't suit the leaders of either party, and finally I realized that Reese had to run. We started in, both organizations, and my own organization with their list of candidates probably spent \$40,000 to \$50,000 but Reese noses out with a cost of less than \$375.00, which was for printing, but I beat them out. That put me in the position that if I want to take that institution out of politics and put it on its own basis, I couldn't do it with my own party, because they had picked up a candidate on the other side, and it was up to them to beat Reese out. I picked up one fellow on the Democratic ticket and I carried the county. I had 43,000 votes,—the highest ever given to a man in my county, and I spent less than \$25.00. That shows when you get the people in your county aroused to a situation, and I am speaking for the good of the county, it is the easiest thing in the world to put a thing over and get it where you want it.

The next proposition, as soon as they found they couldn't handle me, they went into court. Two of our judges decided against me, one for me, and he happened to be a man who had been in the legislature and helped frame this act of 1925, and through our efforts we went up to the supreme court. They reversed the decision and approved our position, so that saved us. They then went into court and asked for a rehearing and only yesterday the supreme court has decided against them, so that the people of Schuylkill County have won.

Now then, the first proposition that I took hold of was this: I had as wonderful a piece of land there as you ever saw, 260 some odd acres, but overrun with wiregrass, weeds, etc. I thought the subject out and I met the farmers in session at Lakeside, at a meeting of one of their granges, and I believe that they had every important farmer in the county there because I requested it, they didn't know what was coming. I appealed to them as tax payers. I said, "If you will help me, I will go through with it; if you won't, my resignation is ready, because I won't spend the time if you don't want to help." I asked for five of the best farmers in the community, each in his particular line; Horace Bergmiller, on poultry, a man on dairying, who has cleaned up most everything in this territory around Pottstown, on cattle; they gave me a potato man, a general farmer, and the other a hog man. Those men got together and I said, "Now, dig me up a farmer."

“How far will you go?” they asked. “The limit!” I said, “I will stand the abuse.” They figured around and found a man who we concede as one of the best dirt farmers in eastern Pennsylvania, a man about retiring with two farms and turning them over to his sons. This man, upon the demand of the taxpayers and his associates, and with the idea of making the Schuylkill County Farm—and I want you to bear in mind we have only been there eight months—a demonstrating farm for the farmers and especially the young farmers of Schuylkill County. Now that is our object, both in cattle and anything pertaining to farms. I am over 50% there now, and I have only been there with the first crop. These farmers met this farmer then—and, oh, by the way, I said to him, “Now, Lou, how many men do you want, and what do you want to pay them?” “So and So.” “All right, go out and pay them.” But I want to say something to you that probably you may find to be your position. Since 1831 our county commissioners have been deciding what money we should use, that is, when we would make out our budget, if we weren’t friendly they would just knock off \$30,000 or \$40,000. I took the other course. I went to the comptroller, and the commissioners, to the attorneys and the judges. I said, “We’ve got a serious condition down there at the almshouse, and I would like all of you to come down and look it over and talk it over, and see what we can do.” The commissioners said, “All right, we’ll come,” and we decided to meet on a Friday. Then they said to themselves, “Reese must have something up his sleeve, we’d better not go,” and they didn’t. And I said, “All right, we will have to take it to court.” It happened that my attorney was a judge who had just gone out of office last fall and the attorney for the commissioners was Judge Berger, who also had been defeated. Now there were the two retiring judges, one against the other, and when they got through the judge, attorney for the commissioners said, “You can’t do a thing with Reese; he will levy his own tax, and he will raise his own money, and he is not limited.”

Now that’s the situation. We levied our own tax, and put a separate fund there for that purpose, which will not be changed. When we get our report from the supreme court and go back to our original act of 1831, the Commissioners have nothing at all to do with our funds.

Here’s another tip. We have an insane asylum, and we are arranging an idea at this time for this. The electric light company agreed to come in and put \$46,000 in improvements, which will repair the insane asylum, carrying 600 patients, under a board of trustees, and will take our almshouse from the deplorable condition and give us electricity throughout, electric range, electric refrigeration—three of them,—and an electric bakery, and everything up to date, and they are going to take their pay, amounting to some \$46,000 from the savings that that is going to make, as soon as it is installed, within three years, based on the 1926 report. So that it isn’t costing the county a nickel.

If they didn't do that, then we would have been obliged to put in \$60,000 and carry about eleven men additional, making provision for the peak load, with no reserve, and at any minute liable to go down, because they had let things go to pieces on them.

Now then, the trouble is, we can go ahead as poor directors because the commissioners can't block us. We have that decision; but the poor insane board has to get its money from them. So we met a few weeks ago, and got our heads together, and decided to put both institutions together. The commissioners were notified the other day that they hadn't a thing to do with the insane funds, so I guess next week we will start on the electric plant.

Now that's improvements. When those gentlemen found they couldn't handle it they started this suit, and they have given us a lot of trouble. It came to the newspapers. One took one gang, and I took the other. They took sides, but I restrained our side. I said, "Just keep prodding the other fellow, and I will stand all they have to say,—I am not worrying about what they are going to say about me," and every day we would just give them a little slash, and they would come along with a long article, until we had every man, woman, and boy and girl in the county, talking almshouse, and for that reason they know more about the almshouse than the people did in the last seventy-five to one-hundred years. When we got the propaganda well started, then we got the people. I said to the ministers, "Give me a ministerial committee," and down they came, two of them. I had six civic societies and I corralled the farmers to a man in Schuylkill County, a 100% behind us; then I went to the big interests. They are now copying my sheets and put on a man to check up on the outdoor relief.

Now what does all that mean? It means that for the Schuylkill County almshouse, instead of beef, pork and the products of the farm being taken away, as they were for the last years, are being used for the institution. The permit of the asylum used since 1918 for liquor from the State and brought in by our steward and sold on the public highway since 1918, so that it was necessary for me to go and get two revenue men, which Mr. Wynne gave us, to come in and we made an investigation and corralled them on that.

Now that kind of thing is held back. We haven't published that sort of thing. In other words, we went along the line with the people and beat them out on a business proposition, without coming back at all with any slander. Now the people are beginning to realize that our inmates at the Schuylkill County Almshouse today, without any additional cost are getting 95%, or better food than probably 90% of our workmen in Schuylkill County are getting.

I want to say to you that we started our investigator out; ending last week I caught up 163 outdoor relief orders. I am now holding up 80 between the outdoor, the almshouse, and women's pension, and there is an important point that we want rectified here in Pennsylvania. We will say that Mrs. "Doe" comes along; it is her turn on the women's pension. Now then, what gives you that pension? The conditions existing in her home, what revenue she has, what number of children she has. We will assume that she has five children, and through the state code she is entitled to \$50 a month, but that poor woman doesn't say anything about the \$13.50 she is getting from the poor board. She presents her claim and admits that she is getting \$13.50 from the poor board, and is told they are going to cut her down to \$40.00. Now they allot \$40 and she is put on that list. The State sends a check for \$20 of that \$40. The county gives a check for \$20 of that \$40, then we poor board give her \$13.50, then we are giving from the county \$33.50 to the State's \$20. Now I am going to see whether we can't give that woman \$50 and the State pay \$25 and we pay \$25. That is what it's for. That is the thought, those are the conditions, and that was my meaning this morning when I said that we ought to dig deep.

Now I don't blame the people for trying to divide this \$44,000 that they are getting from the Mother's Pension in our county as far as possible, but take an extreme case that came to my notice three weeks ago. We got a call between Mahanoy City and Shenandoah from a woman 36 years old, the mother of 14 children, and not any of them over 17, and the father in the Fountain Springs Hospital. Our limit was \$3.00 a week, while a woman fortunate enough to be a widow, and to go on the pension, if she had six children, would get \$60 a month. Now I don't object to her getting it, if this State can give it to them, \$40 or \$50 or \$60, but that is no reason why the county—we who are trying to make that money reach as far as possible, and why the State of Pennsylvania should make Schuylkill County pay \$13.50 when they ought to be dividing that amount between them. This is the next thing we have to see if we can't do something on. But I want to say to you, even at \$20 a month or one-half, that woman is getting from Schuylkill County \$6.50 more than we can give her, and besides she is getting \$20 from the State.

Now there are cases that would come in there that probably may change that a little, but in the majority of the cases, that is the situation, and where you have a mixed population like we have and a big demand on us, it figures up, and I think this State in paying its half can better afford it than Schuylkill County in their outdoor relief, for the reason that, in the first place, they have only about 200 on their list. We run nearly 600. Now we would give that State benefit to the 600.

Now the result. (Turns to Chairman Scanlon and refers to newspaper). I wish you would read that, please.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: "Schuylkill Haven Civic Club. The Civic Club of Schuylkill Haven resumed meeting after the summer suspension, holding the first meeting in the town hall. The principal matter discussed was the affairs at the county almshouse. A month ago the affairs there were strongly criticised, and the club formed a committee from many local organizations to investigate through the county in an effort to swing an organization that would work to place the institution under the command of a trustee form of government. The committee was loud in its praise of the present board of directors and reported that the all-around improvements there were at the almshouse were remarkable. A long list of improvements there were read and the members thanked their committee for the thoroughness of their work. The burial ground, the Civic Club would like to have moved to a location farther away from the borough. Accordingly, therefore, the President was directed to appoint a special committee to take the proposition up with the proper authorities.

"Improvements at the almshouse as noted by the special committee: In brief, here are a few of them. It was found that the hallway of the main building, and officers' reception rooms have all been repainted and varnished by the inmates and presented a most impressive appearance, while oilcloth has been placed on the dining room tables. Heavy white dishes have been purchased for all but two of the buildings, in place of the old broken agate cups.

"Here are a few of the menus served: Hamberger steak, onions, and potatoes. Beef, potatoes and creamed peas. Fish and potatoes, vegetables. Army beans and potato soup for supper. Last Saturday evening potato soup, stewed tomatoes, bread and butter were furnished.

"80 quarts of milk per day were furnished to the hospital. Proof of the efficiency is shown by the head nurse ordering this quantity. Caskets are now being lined. Heretofore bodies were placed in plain boxes. Operating room of hospital has a good appearance. Everything very clean and in good order. Beds are now of uniform height. The hospital is in charge of inmates who are taking much pride in its condition. Old broken down fences about the premises are being replaced with iron posts and wire. All buildings will be enclosed with these fences, and there will be but one main entrance to the institution instead of several as at present. The sewage disposal plant is being put into repair. They are now building a root cellar with storehouse, so that all supplies may be under one roof. The cellar will be properly ventilated and operated on the method in use at the State College. The retiring rooms for the elderly female patients are being put in order, so that they need not climb the stairs to the second floor. A sun parlor for the women inmates will be constructed at a later date, so that they can get a view of the scenery round about and at the same time get the benefit of the sunshine. A fire escape is being put in to take care of the large dormitor-

ies. The electric light plant, however, is not in a finished condition. The old plant is overloaded and a continual expense. The matter, however, is to be taken care of shortly. Flower beds are very much in evidence, and add generally to the appearance of the grounds.

“Over 300 patients are confined at the institution, 120 of these being in the hospital with a capacity of 112. 1300 bushels of oats have been harvested this year from the county farm as against 200 bushels last year. Some of the old hog pens have been torn down and the hogs kept in one enclosure. As a result of this the pigs are gaining in weight on an average of a pound daily. That is because they are allowed to run the hillside. There are 23 milch cows, certified milk is being produced, and all the cattle found immune from tubercular germs. A large amount of pottery is being made. All inmates receive sufficient butter at every meal. Old stone buildings are being torn down and the stone being used in other sections of the farm. There are 1000 chickens, and it is expected that there will be sufficient roosters to provide the patients with chickens on Thanksgiving day, Christmas and New Year. The chickens are all Leghorns. Considerable trouble has been experienced with wire grass. Farming is being done upon a scientific basis, with a view to the continuity of the crops. The farmer's house along the pike is being renovated by the patients. The old fire house is being converted into a two-family dwelling, one to be occupied by the farmer, and one by the dairyman. The assistant farmer will occupy the farmhouse along the pike. They are kept supplied with milk.

“A committee was invited to call at any time and offer any suggestions they may have for improvements. Improvements at the institution are only limited by the amount of money obtainable for their purchase. Every application for relief is carefully investigated and those not in need are being cut off. One case was found to be a resident of California for the past six years. Patients are all comfortable and well taken care of. Complaint is made of the fact that foreign farmers in this locality had come to the institution and picked out the best workers and induced them to come and work for them, promising them some money. This has been done during the summer when they leave the institution. Now that the heavy farm work is over, they are being sent back to the institution by these farmers. The directors, however, are letting it become known that the Schuylkill Almshouse is not going to be used as a bumming place for the winter, and that inmates must work for their keep. Fields that have never been in cultivation for many years have been cultivated this year with the prospect of a heavy crop.”

MR. F. C. REESE: I would say that that should be 400 inmates. We carried close to 400 and the insane, close to 600, which is a separate institution. We have been furnishing the light, heat and power. I would say, to give you an idea how it was running, when we went in there on the second of January, the manure hadn't been taken out of

the sheds, although the farmer and assistant farmers had been lying around since September; and on the 6th of January I ordered them out to get busy. They got two loads out and worked a day, and then they sat around the next. I sent for the farmer and asked him what his trouble was. They all got together, you know, and they said they were not fit to work, and I said, "Well, the county is paying you, so we'll start tomorrow morning and we'll have a line up and we'll pay you off," and inside of thirty days I had 280 loads of manure hauled out."

Now all I want to say in conclusion is, you can in a business way do some good. The grand jury, for instance, in our county condemns the kitchen. We removed the kitchens; tore down an old brick building and switched one of our firemen up and he built the brick work. We have another fellow to do the plastering and another to do the painting, so that we have a beautiful little new kitchen for cooking. We just take the other building and renovate it, turn it into three tables, handling about 45 men, and we've got 45 Al workmen, because they get the same meal as the farmers, and when they don't come through with their work, they have to leave their place at the table and they go back to where they come from, and we haven't any trouble getting them; but, as I said in the beginning, it is a business proposition.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: You have heard the remarks by Mr. Reese, the director who took hold of Schuylkill Haven, and to my knowledge he has done a wonderful work with the cooperation he got. I visited his place when it was in a very deplorable condition. We had several of their inmates at our institution while they were repairing the building, and I went up and found the patients in such condition that I refused to take them home. There was lots of trouble, as I understand it. Mr. Reese, how about your doctors and nurses there? Would you mind telling a few things on that nurse question?

MR. REESE: On that proposition, you must remember it was propaganda by one newspaper. We were sworn in on the second day of January, in the morning. Right after dinner we went over to the hospital, and I got the doctor and his wife, the doctor who was in charge of the institution, and his wife, the chief nurse. I knew there had been some trouble for a good while, and my report on the doctor was that he had visited the infirmary twice in eight months. That was his record, and that he was getting outside money and neglecting the institution. I thought I would give him an opportunity to try to straighten things out, so I had a nice talk, told him what we were going to do, and he said, "Wonderful. Our main trouble is, we don't talk to anybody around here. We don't talk to the directors or the stewards, and the only person we do talk with is the assistant clerk." And I said, "Well, we won't have it that way—something is going to happen. We have elected a steward to put here today, and he will give you 100%. He has worked with me twenty-five years, and I know his capability,

and if you will come half way, doctor, he will meet you the other half.” Another thing I said. “You’ve got a girl here, been here for twelve years nursing. I think she is entitled to a salary, what does she get?” “\$77.50 a month.” I said, “I am going to vote her \$100 this afternoon.” Well, we did it. The next morning I got a call to come over. Went over to the hospital and this doctor’s wife had been up the street, and somebody had said, “How much are you getting?” “\$100 a month,” she said. “Your nurse, I see, they are giving her \$100, too.” Well, she had never thought of that, so the next morning I got a call on the telephone to come over and the complaints I heard were 101, although the day before she said that the nurse was a wonderful girl, but this morning she took up many things, and I said, “We will start right here. If you’ve got any complaint, make it to the steward. You can no more go over that steward’s head to me than fly, because we won’t listen to you, and when you and the steward can’t agree, then you will go before the board.” Then the fireworks started, and by the way she had very reddish hair, and I want to tell you she made it very interesting for me for about two months. I gave her two months; because, while we could have dismissed them right after election, I thought I would be a little squarer than they were, and hold them on until the first of April, but it got so bad, they said so much about it, they said they were going to do this that and the other thing, and that they would resign, that I said, “All right, your resignation is accepted.”

I believe our physician, Dr. Heim, is one of the ablest men south of the mountain. There is more harmony, and it is working out wonderfully. There hasn’t been a complaint in six months; but the newspapers thought because they were feeding them with news, they were doing a lot of advertising. And they were, because the people stood behind us. To any of you members or any of you boards, I want to say, it is a good thing to contemplate,—when you put it to the people properly and live up to what you say you will do, and do it.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: What I would like to bring before the directors is this,—supporting the steward. You can’t put a steward in charge and then go yourself and tell the inmate what to do. If I were a steward, I wouldn’t want anything to do with you. When you pass over the steward’s head, you are simply fixing the job for Schuylkill Haven—that was their trouble there, that and politics.

The three speakers listed for the round table were inquired for but found not present.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: You see this session is dealing particularly with the problems of the institutions and their management. We would like to have anybody get up here and give a little talk. It seems the speakers listed for the job have fallen down completely.

MR. JOSIAH STANERUCK: I am steward of the poor house here in Philadelphia county. The gentleman who spoke prior to Mr. Reese, and Mr. Reese confirmed his statements, told us how to handle this matter. It has been my experience with inmates that those that you get have been headed there from infancy. They are born for the poor house. While I am a Baptist born and raised, I believe in predestination. Your course is charted from the time you start out, and you generally wind up where you are headed for, and those fellows that come into the poor house, never had any idea of work. Your problem after you get hold of them is to get out of them all you can. Mr. Somerville and Mr. Reese have the best scheme for getting work out of inmates in poor houses that I know of, and that is by the feed trough. If you don't feed them, they very soon come to time, that is, cut down on their rations. It is the only way to handle them, and handle them in a humane way. The cooperation of the directors and stewards is of prime importance. There is no use of putting a man in as steward if you are not going to back him up all the way.

We have no paid help, nor any paid investigator. In the majority of instances, politics is the root of all your troubles. The way for the directors to handle that, in a small institution, is to make the steward the investigator; load it all on to him and then back him up in whatever he does. I find that works out very successfully so far as we are concerned. We go out and make an investigation. I make the report and that settles it, there is no recourse, because the directors are back of me all the way. When I say the applicant is entitled to it, he gets it. If I make a report that it would be detrimental to the applicant, he doesn't get it; and there are a lot of things to consider. You can't make a set rule to govern all cases of investigation for outdoor relief. Every one of them has to stand on its own merits, and after the investigation, that holds. But you can't use that particular case in the investigation of the next case, because it may be entirely different. There is no cut-and-dried rule in making investigations.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: This gentlemen's question has not yet been answered. What can we do with the drunks?

MR. GEORGE E. DORWART, (Roxborough Poor District): I happen to be president of the Roxborough Poor Board, and the boss, I call him, so-called, of the previous speaker. The superintendent, I call him, Mr. Staneruck, because I think "steward" sounds a little common. You get the steward proposition in clubs and various other places, especially since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. I think "superintendent" sounds much better; and as some of the previous speakers have spoken here in regard to backing up their superintendent. I say this is right, is the proper procedure. I believe the directors of any institution have their principal responsibility in the office of administration. They should have employed there someone who is qualified and efficient to conduct the

business of the institution; if he is not, they ought to be well enough versed in the line of business to know it, and dismiss him and put somebody else there who is. But I will say that Roxborough Poor Board, in my opinion—and I have had a great many years' experience in connection with institutional work—I think is exceptionally one of the best in the line of investigations, and we also have one of the best superintendents that ever I came across; also his wife, who is the matron of the institution, is one of the best of matrons. Our institution is only small. We cover a section of Philadelphia here comprising possibly about thirty thousand people, and we treat them accordingly. The various ones who make requests and complaints, we send the investigator out and he reports to us, and it is his report that we act on and nothing else. But I find this—that we are all elected through politics. I am supposed to be classed as a politician. Some of you people out of town have heard about Philadelphia councilmen, and I happened to be one of those several years ago for several terms; but I will say this, with all due respect to the politicians, that I claim after a man is elected to a poor board—and it matters not what district it may be—that the politician should leave him alone, as long as he adapts himself to that business. They may elect some man to an institution as a director who may not adapt himself properly to the institution's work, but invariably the man becomes acquainted, becomes so interested in it that he makes himself very efficient. Only a short time ago a politician came and he wanted this, that and the other thing in reference to out-door relief. It has been said time and time again that there are a great many who do not need assistance, but they are the ones who appeal for it. The investigation should show that and the assistance be rendered only where needed. As to the inmates of the institution, I do not think that they should be encouraged in being derelict in their duties, and invariably they are a lot of bums. There should be work that they should do. Naturally if a man is so old or a woman so old that they are not able to do anything, all the cases must be handled with the best of judgment to suit the particular case. There is, as has already been said, an inclination on the part of some farmers to take all the good men out in the summer and send them back to the Poor House to be bums in the winter. Those things should not be encouraged. Here in Philadelphia we have what we call the House of Correction. I do not hesitate to tell anyone of them that, because the winter is coming along, and they want to sit down by the fire, and do absolutely nothing, and the only thing they know, is to accumulate filth and vermin. There are many things that we might talk about in regard to help at various times and in various places. The institutional work is a wonderful work, and the amount of money that is spent from time to time and the appropriation that the various organizations receive is not enough in comparison with the good work that they do. And then again, some of the so-called tax payers. They may have a brother or a sister, and and in-

stances have been known by all of you I suppose where they have tried to get rid of the father and mother. It is there that I endeavor to discourage them. The board tries to discourage that. And then something may go wrong where you have to submit them to a little punishment to which they are sometimes entitled, I think. You may not know anything about their relationship outside and immediately comes along some one who raises the question and says that he is a tax payer and helps to run the place and pay for it, and he may own the house on which he pays taxes toward the institution, and may be that amounts to from 20 cents to 40 cents a year—less than a cent a week, and then he wants you to submit to his dictation, because he also has a vote. And I say this, that this is a wonderful work and we should help these unfortunates, but where there is an imposter, men who come in in the winter time and in the summer time go around and work, and their physical condition is such that they are well able, I say that we should not tolerate that condition and not send them to a good home.

Now in regard to cleanliness of these institutions. That is an important part. I am sorry that our place is not about twenty times as large, although it is second to none in this State. There is no reason why all the institutions could not be the same. I admire the former speaker, for the action that he has taken in Schuylkill County. I have heard a great deal about Schuylkill County. I have also visited Mr. Scanlon's institution a year or so ago. It is a wonderful place. There is no question but what the institutions throughout the State can be conducted under the same system and plan.

We are coming to the fall of this year and the sixth of November, when we are to vote on a loan of \$50,000,000, and it seems there is some question about it. There is no question that those who have familiarized themselves with the various institutional work and what the money is to be used for, favor it. I find now that politics has been injected in it to endeavor to stop it. I say that each and every one of you should endorse this proposed \$50,000,000 loan. That doesn't say we are going to get it. It simply puts it up to the state legislature for them to vote and to appropriate that money and I know it will be wisely done, and the various institutions that are entitled to it will get the necessary money that is required. There is no question but what they need it at the present time, because the State institutions today are overcrowded. They have not only used the corridors, but even the cellars. I say that the inmates in the various institutions for the insane are to be pitied, and pitied to the bottom of our hearts, because it is usually something like reverses in business or various things unknown possibly to their friends that has brought about this condition, and they should be treated with the utmost kindness, the utmost care should be given them, and no money should be spared in putting the institutions in a proper condition to take care of them.

In conclusion, may I say I am very glad to see you here in Philadelphia. There are four independent poor boards here, the Philadelphia hospitals, the almshouse, etc., that we are not connected with, but I suppose you are all familiar with them, and how it all came about that we have these four poor districts in Philadelphia. That was due to the vote taken way back in 1852, the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia, when the people were given the vote as to whether they would retain their various districts, or whether they would merge into one, and the Roxborough and Germantown, Lower Dublin, and the other two districts said, "We enjoy the work and we are going to continue," and we have been doing it ever since. From time to time, there are various acts introduced in the State legislature, endeavoring to take away these rights that we hold very selfishly. With our influence, we have been able to retain them, and we are going to fight to the utmost to retain them to the end of the world. I thank you.

MR. J. M. ZIEGLER: Mr. Chairman. We have had a great deal of discussion about poor relief this morning, outdoor relief, yet I didn't hear any solution proposed by which the directors of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class counties are compensated for their services rendered in going out and giving their time and looking after these outdoor relief cases and seeing that they were proper cases to come under our care for relief. There was nothing said about that at all and you can't ask a man who is filling a position at \$300 a year in any of these fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth class counties to take his automobile or hire one and go out and investigate these cases. We drive from one mountain to another. I haven't done it, but a couple of our directors have, and yet they receive no remuneration for their service. I don't know of any other office in our county but what has an expense account. They go out and investigate cases for the benefit of our county. They get 10 cents a mile, but I don't know of any provision made for any director, and yet all the discussion this morning on the question was this, that we investigate these cases thoroughly before we give relief. Now I would like to know what the answer is, if there is any solution, and whether the directors can put in an expense account for the services rendered? It is all right in certain class counties where they receive over a thousand dollars a year, because that is something else with them, they can afford to do it; but you take some of our counties, where some of the directors receive \$300. They have mountain roads and rural districts to go through to render their service, and I don't suppose the larger counties have that to do unless they receive sufficient remuneration for their services.

I feel this way, I work for a great corporation. I go out for the Pennsylvania Railroad. I am paid so much a month for my services, but if they send me out on special service, I simply render a bill, an expense account, of what it costs me. It wouldn't be fair for them to ask me to go out and take my automobile and travel twenty or thirty

miles over my county and get no remuneration, and I have heard no solution on that this morning. I have only recently been elected to the board of directors, but I have been interested in charity work all my life. I spent 18 years as a chaplain in a county home, the best eighteen years I ever spent in my life. I walked out those roads many times. It was a question of what I could do for the spiritual welfare of those inmates who were put in my charge.

Now I would like to know what can be done for the director who is called on to go out in a case like that to investigate? We have saved some money in our county since the first of the year, but it has been at the expense of the individual directors who reach into their own pockets and do this, and it doesn't look fair. If all the other officers elected in the county are granted expense accounts, I don't see why these directors should be called upon to do a special service without remuneration, when it means a cost to them in dollars and cents. I am very glad, myself, to go out. I am interested in the work, but I know a couple of our directors have traveled to the South Mountain, to the North Mountain, some in clear through Mercersburg, and yet never receive one penny, lose their day's wages, and yet they are only getting an annual remuneration of \$400.00. Thank you very much.

MR. GEORGE E. DORWART: I will endeavor to answer in my own way, in regard to a director of the board on a charitable basis. I think any man who runs and is elected to any office should familiarize himself first with what the duties of that office are, because if he doesn't the people who have voted him in didn't know what they were doing, and he would be a misfit there. I know that where the various poor directors are elected, they know pretty nearly what their salary is, and I know that the majority of them know that it is a charitable work. In answer to our friend with regard to how remuneration should be given to one who goes out, I would suggest they do what we do. We give it over to our superintendent and make him the investigator, and increase his salary accordingly. I was made president of this board and I got a little chesty when I got it, but I knew what they paid, and all that; but it was because I think it is one of the grandest things in the world when you can do something for the other fellow. Oh, I think it is wonderful, this charitable work, in a political way or a religious way. I think it is one of the grandest things in the world, but when they made me president, and I found out that the secretary got \$200, the treasurer got \$150 and the president got \$100, I said to them, "Oh, I see why I was made president." "But," I said, "I am tickled to death with it, and I will tell you what I will do. I am willing to cut that salary and give my services for nothing, provided you gentlemen will cut that \$200 and \$150 off." Now I don't want to ridicule my predecessor's work while I am here, because my successor might ridicule me, but

there was a condition existing in the institution there that had simply run at random; expense and other things, due to the lack of supervision, because the directors wouldn't take the superintendent and pay him to do the investigating.

If it is a large institution, say as our friend here has, as at Schuylkill Haven, where they ought to pay \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year, it is worth it, but in a small institution where they pay about \$400 or only \$300, I say a man should be big enough and charitable enough to turn around and say, "Here, we are going to run this institution in a proper way and on a business basis, and for the benefit of the community, and the only way to do it, is not to turn around and lose a day's pay, to keep some other fellow out who wants to get a job, but have one of the employes of the institution do that investigating, and pay him enough for his services, and if he has too much work, hire another man, if your taxes and income will warrant it, and if it don't, then take various legislative action and see that the money is forthcoming.

Gentlemen, I believe for every man in every district to stand up and fight for his rights and privileges, and to the gentleman in fear of how his directors are going to be compensated for their services, I hope I have told him how to do it, and that is the way to do it, and for your friends who have spent their time and energy, I would suggest that they take their little \$400—this is not with criticism or ridicule—and pay the other man, and let the superintendent be the boss of the job,—that's what you've got him there for. You are his supervisor, you are his boss, and any complaints should come through those channels, and that is the only way to run it, and if a man is chairman of the board and runs it any other way, he should not be re-elected.

There is a great deal of work and a great deal of criticism connected with it, but I like criticism, good criticism. In fact, a man that is not criticised never did anything in his life to be criticised for and you hardly know he is in your community, he is not worth anything. That is my thought about it, and I love a good fight.

Now I have gone a little out of my way to tell the gentleman how to get this investigation work done, and I only hope that he pursues that way, and I think when he comes back here next year, and I hope he does, that he will find it works out fine.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: If we could, we would like to have the matrons tell us about their work. Tell us about their buildings, how many loaves of bread they bake every day.

If none of the matrons have anything, we will hear from Director Deemer, of Northampton County.

DIRECTOR DEEMER: We, too, have some revelations in our county regarding the outdoor relief. Since the second day of January we realized that there were conditions existing that were all wrong, and that the outdoor relief had been grossly neglected, so we decided

on engaging an investigator, and when our investigator got into the work, he found plenty. Now our investigator, Mr. Rosato, who is here today, has, of course, the whole county, and I have only one-third of it, and he is more familiar with the facts than I am, and if you care to listen to him for a few minutes, he will tell you some of his experiences, and he also has newspapers published in our locality and all the people of Northampton County are talking about it.

MR. PETER ROSATO: (Investigator Northampton County) Mr. Chairman. I didn't come here with the intention of making a speech, otherwise I would have brought my records along. I happen to have a few newspapers with me, and I will read them to you and you can get an idea of what took place up in our county. A member of the former board attempted several times to pass a resolution to hire an investigator, and the majority were not with him, so the resolution failed. He attempted this for two years, and in January when the two new members of the board were sworn in, the resolution went through. I was appointed as investigator and went to work for the Northampton County Poor District in February.

Now after six months, this is an issue of August 3rd, 1928, which is just about six months after the investigator was appointed, I will read from the Easton Express:

“Public Funds Leaked Away Through Orders for Poor” “Investigator reports that families with big incomes receive aid, leak is being stopped. Waste of public funds traced to boards of poor directors are being revealed by investigation.

“Investigator Peter Rosato, who was engaged for this work at the beginning of the administration reveals orders for groceries issued to people who have since died, have been allowed to run on, while other members of the families not in need of assistance were cashing in on them. Mr. Rosato says his investigation has revealed people who own properties and receive incomes from them have been receiving orders. Families where the incomes were high, in one case reaching \$125 per week, have been receiving county aid. Nefarious loafers and people who have figured in police court cases have been handed out weekly orders for groceries and have been getting their food so that their living expenses were practically nothing.”

Of course that is a few cases. The newspapers always make it a little bit stronger. There were a few cases where liquor had something to do with it. A great number of cases where people not needing aid and receiving it have come from Bethlehem. Most of the orders were assigned to one store, despite the fact that in some cases the people who wanted to cash in on them had to travel as far as two miles to get their groceries. This store originally had a list of 76 families to supply with groceries. The bill ranged from

\$1,200 to \$1,400 a month. The list assigned to this store has now been cut down to about forty families a week, and the bill is less than half the amount of that in the old days. The former board worked by an entirely different method than that pursued by the present board. Applications for relief had to go to the new board elected and in some cases checks were sent direct to the people. This has been abolished, as it was found that the people would not buy the necessities they were supposed to buy, but spent it for luxuries and pleasure, and seeking other money in other districts.

In Easton they work in conjunction with the Social Service League, and in the City of Bethlehem, with the Welfare Organization. Heretofore there were frequent contributions of shoes, clothing, etc., by the poor officials in Easton and Bethlehem, as well as in other parts of the county, but now the furnishing of these necessities is turned over entirely to the welfare organization, while the poor board furnishes orders for groceries only. In the suburban districts where welfare organizations do not operate, shoes and clothing are occasionally furnished where there is dire need. The investigation is by no means complete, the territory which has already been gone over will be revisited, where it appears attempts have been made to cover up actual conditions. In some of these cases considerable work will be necessary to learn the exact status of people getting aid. The board is allowing assistance to continue, however, until it is shown that it is not necessary. Most of the people taken off the list admitted they do not need the help. They received the order at a time when they were really in need, but when their conditions became better, they continued to get the food, nor did they inform the officials that they no longer needed aid.

Hereafter so long as the present board is in power, the order will be made to stand as long as there is necessity, but there will be frequent check-ups to learn where aid is no longer needed, and they will be notified when they are in such financial condition as to no longer require aid that they will so report it.

Issue of August 4th. "A man owning home and car receiving county aid. While there is no hint that graft or any other form of illegal methods were practiced by former directors, in the investigation now going on in the expenditures of county funds, there is plenty revealed if the reports of Investigator Rosato are to be accredited, and he has ample evidence to show that money went out liberally where it was not needed. He found cases where money went along for years after the family had worked their way out of financial difficulty, and even acquired a position of luxury. Most of the cases were found in Easton and Bethlehem, but many others scattered all over the county. The investigation has not been brought to a close, and won't be until the county is covered thoroughly. It is impossible to estimate the amount of money that has seeped through the county

treasury, but a conservative estimate places it well into the tens of thousands of dollars. A man in Bangor was injured in the quarry fifteen years ago, and was permanently crippled. He was out of work for six months after the accident, and given an order for food amounting to \$2.00 a week. At the end of two more months he was able to go to work as signahman. He has been earning \$4.00 a day. A son has grown up and has gone to work, and is now earning as much as his father. They have an automobile and live well, but still that aid of \$2.00 a week has been continuing for the entire fifteen years. This means that this one family has secured over \$1500 from the county, when it is probable that fifty or seventy five dollars was all that was needed to help them through their period of distress. No check-up was made of this family in the fifteen years the order has stood, or if it was checked, it was not done efficiently. The investigator was told, 'Oh, he is a cripple', but this was not sufficient, and a personal visit revealed the falsity of this. Take, for instance, a woman in Bethlehem, found to be securing groceries on an order issued by the agent in Bethlehem. This woman's husband died last December, and it is reported at that time she received her order for groceries, yet after that she received \$1100 in death benefits from two societies to which he belonged. When the investigator called to check up on this account, a comparatively new one, he found the woman owns her home, valued at \$3800, that she has \$700 in bank, and that her son earns \$12 a week. The funds of the board are absolutely for those who have no funds, or who are sick and disabled. The Board does not feel that aid should be given to these families, or to those who are able to work, and will not do so. At the same time some of these people are receiving aid from the county and from other sources also. A few days ago application was made to Mr. Deemer, Director, by two women and he was impressed with their story and told them to go to the Social Service League and have them give their approval to their claim. He did not hear from them again. When he checked up he found they had not been there, and that they were not expected to apply as he was told they were chronic cases with the league, that they would not work, but preferred to spend their effort in trying to get something for nothing. Had this been checked up sooner hundreds of dollars would have been saved to the county.

"Booze fighters and undesirables of many types were working the county with pleas of poverty. The aid was given in good faith, but given unadvisedly. In Bethlehem groceries were received regularly every week on an order given a family at the time of the death in the family a year and a half ago. The daughter whose husband is a big strapping fellow employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company continued to get the food. Of course, since the investigation she is not collecting on this order.

“Another case was found where the family owned its home before the father was killed. After the death of the husband, the widow received \$600, she received a poor order of \$3.50 per week for groceries and had a son who is earning \$31.00 per week. Probably the most unnecessary aid received by any family in the county was that received by a Bethlehem widow of \$3.50 a week, the mother of seven children. Many years ago she received this order when she probably needed it, but her family have grown up and now apparently all of them being skilled workers bringing in a total of \$125.00 per week. Only two of the children—one aged 14 and the other 12—are not working. The woman when visited said, “Why I don’t need the help at all”, but she didn’t tell me that. What she said to me was, “My dear man, give it to someone else, I have had it long enough”, and then she explained what her income was.

“There is another woman seeking aid who could go to work if she would. She has an able bodied son 19 years old who don’t work unless he has to.”

“These are only a few of the cases covered by the investigator. There are others in the other parts of the county, too.”

Copy of August 6th,—More instances of persons receiving allowances who were not deserving county money.

“By the time investigator Rosato completes his investigation, of conditions under which county aid was dispensed under previous boards, it is believed that savings of \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year will have been effected. Some idea of the savings already effected may be gained from a brief and partial tabulation in Bethlehem alone. There were many more families who were removed from the county list than those tabulated, but in 33 cases all rejected by the new investigator and which appeared to have been the most undeserving of the entire list, a yearly saving of \$4,788 was effected. (This is only 33 cases. Of course, there are about 133 all told so far.)

“It is believed, although no total figures are yet available that nearly as much more will be cut off in Bethlehem alone, and other thousands of dollars will be eliminated throughout the county. Directors of the Poor, however, pointed out that the expenditure of the board for aid will be reduced for in some cases worthy families were not getting enough, and small amounts were increased for them, and he reinstated in some other cases the amounts cut out altogether by the previous boards.

“In one of the instances where an account was reinstated, in Bethlehem, a man who had been in ill health and physically unable to work at anything which kept him indoors, aspired for a job as ward assessor. He was ambitious and disliked the idea of receiving charity. Some of his friends held a dance and raised a small amount

of money and financed his campaign for assessor. Before the sick man could take his job to which he was elected and long before there was any income, his county order was cut off, and his family had to struggle along as best it could. He, or members of his family were told that if he had enough money to run a campaign, he didn't need help. The man handled the job, but had to spend most of it on doctor bills and finally was compelled to go to the State Sanitarium at Hamburg for lung trouble. Mr. Rosato reinstated the weekly order. Another case near Bangor, where the father was wanted for participation in a celebrated murder case. He left a wife and small children destitute. The poor agent issued an order for \$5.00 a week. She cashed in as long as she remained here, but several years ago she left, and probably joined her husband at his hiding place. The child was left with his grand parents and since that time the child has cashed the order, and the investigator realizing that the amount given the one child was too high, because the grandparents are self-supporting, the amount was reduced to \$2.00 a week. This incident shows that under previous boards when once issued, an order was allowed to run without a check-up until the people themselves notified them. Instances of voluntary notification are few and far between. There is a difference between the type who were receiving undeserved aid in Bethlehem and other parts of the county. In Bethlehem, particularly, there were cases of people whose financial condition did not warrant their receiving aid, while in Easton and other parts of the county there were found cases in which people had worked the county for aid, when they were able to get along without assistance. The investigator has learned the truth of the statement of social workers that ill-advised distribution of alms frequently does more damage than good. In the slate regions a man had simply quit working because he found with the aid he was receiving and playing on the sympathies he could get along very nicely. He even trained his children to beg from door to door. They threatened him with arrest and told him that unless he went to work, his county aid would be cut off, explaining to him that if he did go to work he would not need aid either. He has since been working steadily and the family is in better condition than it has been for years.

Now as I said, I was unprepared, and I happened to have these newspaper copies. But what the new board is doing now, a gentleman here spoke about receiving a salary of \$400 and couldn't waste the time. I was going to answer him, but the gentleman has already answered just what I was going to say. I think the proper thing to do in that case would be to hire an investigator. If they can't pay an investigator a couple of hundred dollars a month, hire one who can use part of his time in investigating these cases and a part of his time following some other line of work. In our county, it is a very large one—over 150,000 population, and we have hundreds of outdoor relief cases, and our poor house is full. We have a little room for women,

but I think if we got more than two men, we wouldn't know where to place them. I think if every board of every county in Pennsylvania wants to save themselves a lot of unnecessary expense, they should appoint a man, pay him a fair wage, and they will eliminate a lot of worriment.

MR. ZIEGLER: That is what I wanted to understand, the collection of salary. I don't need the \$400 which the county pays me, but the question of investigation comes up, and we investigate, go to work and order these groceries for these families and we didn't know anything about it until the bills were all rendered. That is why I meant we should have somebody to investigate these cases and see that they are ordered properly and see when they need it that they get it. I am perfectly in sympathy, but I say it is not fair to ask any director irrespective of who he is, so far as charity is concerned, I have got as much charity in my heart as any man, but it isn't fair to ask a man to travel over those mountain roads and come in all worn out and expect him even to pay for his gas. We have done that, reached in our own pocket and paid out, time after time, where we went before our chief of police and picked up along the highway these people and got them on their way to work, just simply turned loose. What we want to know, and the gentleman there has said that it is right for any county to appoint an investigator, but we haven't got any, yet we are asking our directors and our superintendent to travel all over our county at his own expense, and not receiving anything for the expense incurred during that trip. I just wanted to ask a solution. So far as charity is concerned, I want you to understand I was a poor boy in Franklin County. I knew what it was to come up through hardships, and I am glad today that I have spent my life in the interest of the unfortunate citizens of our county, and it shall always be a pleasure to render any service I possibly can for the welfare of our county and of the state.

MR. GISSINGER, Huntingdon County: This man here that spoke last talks about the hiring of a man to do the investigating. I was elected a year ago in January, and I think when we are elected to the office we are supposed to look after that; that we are the men to look after that. The directors of the poor are the men to go over the county, get the families that need relief, see it themselves; they all know the salary they are to get, they all know they are to get \$300 or \$400 and a mileage, and that is what we should take until the authorities above us are ready to see that we are doing enough good work and give us the salaries to enable us to do the work we would like to do. We have a lot of outside relief, just like the cases read about in the paper. We had a woman come in about a month ago with ten children, the oldest one fifteen years old,—a widow, and she gets \$20 a month from our county. By trying to get on the Mothers' Waiting List, for about six months, she moved from

our county into Bedford County, but it seems she can't get on either place. We go over our county, our three directors, looking over our own poor, see the ones we think need the help and give it ourselves, which I think is the duty of the man elected, voted for by the tax payers to do until his term is up; then if he doesn't want to take this salary, go down and give it to somebody else.

MR. GEORGE E. DORWART: I would just say that anything that I may have said I wouldn't want to offend anybody, but the duty of a poor director, I think, should be known before a man accepts the office, or he should never be a candidate for that office. Sometimes we politicians are very selfish, and we want it all, and give the other fellow nothing, but I think the poor directorship is a different proposition. I think the men who are candidates should be men of dispositions who would want to give their time and energy, and also if they have money give that. That is the stuff that hits you harder than anything else, that giving money. I have often said, and I met a gentleman here today from the former Governor Pinchot's county, and I would like to have his wealth, and I would be willing to spend it all, I would go to the poor house myself. I think it is one of the greatest things in the world to do something for the other fellow, and I say again it is your duty as a director. I think the law so gives you that authority that you receive your salary, whatever it might be, and if you have time that you go out and make the investigation yourself, and if you are efficient enough to do that, which I suppose you should be, then I say it is grand work, because you know it directly and you don't get it second handed; but if you cannot afford the time, I think, after hearing the remarks of the various gentlemen, and the gentleman who read the piece from the paper, and another gentleman who spoke, the amount of money that has been saved by the investigations, could get your salary and have the meetings of the poor board or office or wherever they are, and sit back there and read the reports and say, "Why this is great work. We are paying this man \$3,000 a year to investigate the cases, and he is saving us \$10,000 a year." Now, I say that is the proper thing to do; that if a man hasn't got the time, for the board to employ an investigator. Naturally if a district is so small then the steward can do the investigating, but if it is a big institution, we submit to the majority; but I believe if a man is on the board, and if he thinks he can see farther than the other man, he ought to stand by his guns and say, "Here, we can't afford to give our time and wear out our automobile, we've got to have a steward and let him submit to us his report on the cases, and I would say that your district and county will be so delighted with the directors, that when they come up for election, the other fellow who runs against them won't get a vote. Now that's my way of thinking and I only hope this, that you haven't taken offense to what I have said. I wouldn't offend anyone for the world, but I think it is a splendid duty, and I think you can afford to go out and do your work.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: There is one man I would like to have say something. Mr. Oscar West.

MR. OSCAR WEST: I don't know that I should be one of the speakers here. I am one of the directors of Oxford and Lower Dublin. The man that I defeated turned over to me some 30 families of outdoor relief. At the present time I have run up to 72, and now have got them back down to 45, but it is done through an investigator. We have investigators we pay \$1200 a year. They are not young men, they are old men. The gentleman sitting beside me who just went out was Mr. Brings, formerly a State employee, but he has been sick for a long time and out of work. It is a very good job for a man like that. Another man is a retired policeman—an old man, and we pay him \$100 a month, and out of that, we cover the lower end of the 34th ward. I guess we have 50,000 people, and I continually keep him going every two weeks. When I have a case come to me like today, the family society sent me a notice, this woman's husband deserted her. She has three small children, and expecting another one soon. I sent him out there and he finds out her husband is living here, but they can't collect money from him—he's no good, and yet we've got to take that family on our hands and keep them, because you can't let the small children starve, and I keep him going around every two weeks to see every one of our people on the outdoor relief. If he comes back to me and says, "Mr. West, here is a family we have had on for two weeks; the husband went to work today." I immediately sit down and write a letter, "Your poor order has been cut out, effective today." We have saved a lot of money in that way, and we serve without pay in this county and and we take pleasure in doing the work in our ward; but when they bring those reports in to me, I am guided by my investigator's report. If he says the case is O.K. put them on, I put them on. The majority of the cases are \$3.00 a week. The highest is \$5.00 a week. I think if those people who haven't the time would put on an investigator they would find it would save money. I have to work for a living and I can't put all my time on the job—I am not expected to because my investigator is there, and we find it a profitable proposition to keep the investigators on the job.

MR. SAMUEL McILWAIN, (Shamokin Borough): I am one that represents a pretty large territory composed of a borough and a township. I represent in the neighborhood of about 51,000 people, many of them are foreigners. I might say 87% of them who are receiving aid are foreign-speaking people. We have no county unit; but, listening to the remarks of the different representatives from the different districts, I feel, and I am now convinced, that it is going to be a success to the tax payers from the district which I represent. I am just a new man sworn into office in January. We have made very close investigation, my buddy and myself, since the first of January.

We have saved considerable for the tax payers. Hearing the remarks of a good many here present I claim that there is too much politics in the office of Overseer of the Poor. We find in our investigations all kinds of trouble and never had the least idea that there was so much responsibility resting upon the shoulders of a poor director. You run up against people who have been living off the tax payers for years and years. They bring up one generation after another on your hard earned money and my hard earned money, and that's the way they live, and statistics show that those people are in the county today. You and I who have provided a dollar for a rainy day, they reach down in our pocket and take it off us. Many, many cases we have that are in needy circumstances, and most impressive. The dear little children in whom I take a great deal of interest, trying to provide for little children, fatherless and motherless, or fathers and mothers no good to themselves or to the community in which they live. The consequence is, the poor little children have to suffer for the parents. Those are very trying things in my short months of experience on this job. I want to say that a thorough investigation should be made into all these cases, but it is almost impossible for three directors of our district to handle a situation like we handle it. Our outdoor relief for the month of August was \$9,517.00 for food alone, not counting the shoes and clothing given to very needy cases.

Now there are lots of things that come before us as directors of the poor that we have got to weigh thoroughly and in our investigations we run up against people who have properties, some as high as three, and who have been getting poor orders for some time. Politics was probably the cause of some of them, but we have to get away from politics and represent the tax payers. It has been cast up to me in the office, "I helped to put you there, I voted for you," or, "I worked hard to get you into the office and now you turn me down." I want to say that this position that I hold today is an entirely different proposition. Politics and the people's interests are two separate and distinct things to me, I am here to represent the tax payers, and I am going to give them all that is in me. As I say, I didn't approve of an investigator, but as the directors of our district have such a large territory to cover, it is impossible for three directors to do it and do it right, and so I will say, hearing all the remarks of the different representatives here this afternoon and this morning, I feel it is going to be a move for the betterment of the tax payers, and will reduce lots of unnecessary relief.

I want to say again that we have increased poor widows and orphans. We have increased them in several cases, and we have taken off in the neighborhood of one hundred that we felt were not entitled to the tax payers' money. We get cursed from here to Klondike just because we refuse some of the orders but in many cases of our investigations we find that is a just cause.

I am glad to be here. This is my first attempt, and while I have had many years of experience in the political game, this has certainly been an education to be here and listen to the various remarks of the different people, and it does me good to be here and express my feelings on this position.

CHAIRMAN SCANLON: I would like to thank the speakers at this time and for their good words this afternoon, and I think we have had a pretty successful talk on the question.

Meeting adjourned 4:30 P.M.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF SOLICITORS ROUND TABLE

Held Tuesday, September 25, 1928, Benjamin Franklin Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa., at 2:30 P.M.

F. Kenneth Moore, Esq., of Norristown, presiding,
H. W. McIntosh, Esq., of Pittsburgh, acting as Secretary.

The following Solicitors were present:—

F. Kenneth Moore,	Montgomery County
Roger Prosser,	Schuylkill County
X. P. Huddy,	Pike County
T. B. H. Brownlee,	Washington County
C. T. Hickernell,	Lebanon County
Dickson Andrews,	Crawford County
Frederick J. Templeton,	Cumberland County
Dean D. Sturgis,	Fayette County
R. W. Lius,	Bedford County
Rodney A. Mercur	Bradford County
Peter E. Nelson,	Warren County
John W. Rohrer,	Armstrong County
Chas. E. Keck,	Luzerne County
Jno. L. Wood,	Greene County
H. W. McIntosh,	Allegheny County

There were also present the following: Messrs. W. J. Trembath, L. B. Skeer, G. Seaby, F. C. Reese, Harry A. Jones, J. J. Riley, C. Cunningham, E. D. Solenberger, Thos. F. Wells, W. J. Wahl, Ralph McLaughlin, W. J. Nebold, H. B. Fitzgerald, Messrs. Buchanan, Hieber and Thomas, and Mrs. E. C. Dunn, Miss E. M. Sorg, Mrs. Florence Cloud, Mrs. Catharine Webb, and Mrs. Lena M. Roberts.

Discussions were had on the following matters:—

(a) The support and maintenance of illegitimate children in districts where a child was born but the mother did not have a domicile therein.

(b) Whether or not poor districts should carry insurance on automobiles and trucks used by the district in the performance of its work.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that it be the sense of this meeting that the Legislative Committee of this Association prepare and submit to the 1929 Legislature, an Act amending Act No. 293 of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661, as amended by Act No. 213, of May 10, 1921, P. L. 438, extending the provisions thereof so as to require a full report of the amount and character of the estate of a lunatic or feeble minded person, to the poor district chargeable with the maintenance of such person, with the proper penalty for failure so to do.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ROUND TABLE NO. 3 OF THE
PHYSICIANS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF
THE POOR, WAS HELD IN THE BETSY ROSS ROOM
OF THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

September 25, 1928, at 2:30 P.M.

Those present were:

Dr. J. E. Waaser, Director Middle Coal Field Poor District—Chairman.

Dr. Florence Kraker, Media. Delaware County Home.

Dr. S. A. Ruben, Washington. Washington County and Children Home.

Dr. A. W. Gottschall, Embreeville. Chester County Home.

Dr. W. Z. Anders, Collegeville. Montgomery County Home.

Dr. R. B. McCoy, Sunbury. City of Sunbury Almshouse.

Dr. T. A. Rutherford, Scranton Poor District and Hillside Hospital and Home, Clark Summit, Pa.

Dr. M. H. Sherman, Harrisburg. Dauphin County Home.—Secretary.

Dr. E. A. Miller, Gettysburg. Adams County Almshouse.

Mr. Edward Plankinton, Philadelphia. Bureau of Hospitals of Philadelphia.

Mr. T. C. White, Mercer County. (Visitor).

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Dr. Waaser at 2:30 P. M. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The difficulty in choosing a subject for discussion which would be generally useful and interesting was emphasized. Individual Problems were asked for.

DR. RUTHERFORD: The nursing problem is the most important one. Good nursing force is essential. The problem is difficult because the hours are long and good girls will not come in. The head nurse (R.N.) is paid \$1800 a year. Census 1000. Training school of 25 student nurses who are paid \$45 to \$65 a month.

DR. KRAKER: We cannot get nurses. Trying to establish a training school for Practical Nurses. Anxious to know where to get textbooks on Practical Nursing.

DR. GOTTSCHALL: Most institutional nurses float about. Our institution has about 600 inmates of whom about 350 are insane.

DR. ANDERS: We have 300 inmates at our place near Pheonixville. We have a practical nurse in charge and the inmates act as orderlies. All cases of carcinoma are taken to a doctors office in the city and treated with radium or x-ray. I am interested in the experience of others regarding the elimination of foul odors from the wards—that is from the foul cases of cancer and ulcer.

DR. MCCOY: There are but ten patients in the Sunbury almshouse. I am particularly interested in the methods of treating the patients with cardiorenal disease with decompensation.

It was the consensus of opinion of the physicians present that the treatment of these patients is the same as that in private practice. It was also the consensus of opinion that patients should be permitted to smoke while on the wards.

DR. SHERMAN: The nursing problem has not been so very difficult at the Dauphin County Home. We have always managed to get a middle-aged graduate nurse who is very efficient. We have 2 practical nurses and a number of male attendants who care for those unable to care for themselves. Most of our manual labor is done by short-term prisoners who are sent to our Home by the warden of the County Jail. This gives us frequently skilled labor and the prisoners are very glad for the opportunity to work in the open rather than stay in a jail-cell. We have ready access to the local Hospitals where we can send all our serious surgical and medical patients.

DR. WAASER: Regarding odors—we have installed a most effective system of heating and ventilation suction. The result is that the buildings are entirely devoid of odors.

DR. RUBEN: We have a childrens building and a hospital for adults. All children are placed in quarantine for two weeks before they are allowed to mingle with the other children in the building. This has greatly minimized the incidence of epidemics.

A census of the frequency of physicians visits was taken with the following results:

Dr. Kraker	Daily
“ Ruben	On Call
“ Sherman	Every other day
“ Anders	Three times a week
“ Gottschall	Resident
“ McCoy	Ten times since Jan. 1st
“ Rutherford	Resident
“ Miller	No report
“ Waaser	No report

Mr. Edward Plankinton was then introduced by the president. He is in charge of all admissions, discharges, transfers, and deportations in the Phila. General, Contagious Hospitals and Byberry. The census of the hospitals is as follows:

Philadelphia General	1800
Contagious	300
Byberry	7000

Mr. Plankinton emphasized the fact that the indigent should be admitted to the Home applied to for admission. This should be done first and the residence of the person and his disposal should be determined later. This is not the way the boards of the majority of Homes do, however. Mr. Plankinton gave an interesting description of the problems brought to his office for solution. His talk was very absorbing and instructive.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 P. M.

MATHEW H. SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

September 25, 1928

Meeting called to order by Mr. Charles L. Huston.

Invocation pronounced by Rabbi Julian B. Feivelman, D.D. Keneseth Israel Synagogue.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: There was notice given yesterday of the proposed amendment to the by-laws, and in order that it may be considered, we will ask Mr. Jones, Secretary, to present that to the convention for your consideration and action at this time.

SECRETARY JONES: Mr. President, it is proposed to amend Section 6 of the By-laws, which now reads that the Association shall hold its annual convention in October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Committee so that when amended it shall read,

“The Association shall hold its annual convention in September or October of each year at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.”

I move the amendment of the By-laws in that respect.

Motion seconded and carried.

Now we have further business reports of the committees. I understand some of the committee chairmen are ready with their reports. Is Committee No. 1 on Officers ready?—Mr. T. C. White.

MR. T. C. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

“We the members of the Committee on Officers respectfully submit the following names for your consideration and approval:

PRESIDENT:

Mr. Arthur G. Graham, Bristol Poor District, Philadelphia County.

SECRETARY:

Mr. Harry A. Jones, Washington County.

TREASURER:

W. J. Trembath, Kingston, Luzerne County.

1st VICE-PRESIDENT:

T. C. White, Mercer County.

Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana County.

John Bayliss, Middle Coal District, Luzerne County.

George E. Dorwart, Roxborough, Philadelphia County.

Mrs. E. C. Dunn, North Glenside, Montgomery County.

John S. Hamberg, Irwin, Westmoreland County.

S. H. Boyd, Columbia, Dauphin County.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES:

Mrs. J. S. Schultz, Ridgeway, Elk County.

Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Meadville, Crawford County.

HONORARY SECRETARIES:

E. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia County.

Mrs. Charles B. Chick, Uniontown, Fayette County.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: You have heard the report of the committee, what action will you take?

Moved, seconded and carried that the report be adopted.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: The next committee is the Committee on Audit, of which John Rohrer is the Chairman. In the absence of Mr. Rohrer, Mr. John B. Stoner will present the report of the committee:

MR. JOHN B. STONER: Mr. Chairman,

“We the undersigned committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, for the year ending September 30, 1928, having thoroughly examined said accounts, do hereby certify our approval of the foregoing report.

Signed

JOHN W. ROHRER,

JOHN B. STONER,

MRS. FLORENCE B. CLOUD,

Committee on Audit.”

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Very good report from the Committee on Auditing.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report be adopted.

MR. T. C. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, it was the consensus of opinion of our committee that the compensation for both secretary and treasurer should remain as they were during the last year.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: You have heard the addition to the report of the Committee on Officers. Do I hear a motion to approve of that additional item to the report of the Auditing Committee?

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report be accepted.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: That's all we have in a business way.

We have the pleasure of having with us tonight Dr. Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, and we will ask Dr. Kelsey now to address us on the subject “Is Society Responsible for Poverty?”

“Is Society Responsible for Poverty?”

DR. CARL KELSEY: “Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was a Kansas paper, I think, which last year in its news columns one day contained the following statement:

“Lot’s wife had nothing on Mary Jane of our time. Lot’s wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt. Mary Jane looked back and turned into a telegraph pole.” In spite of the dangers of looking back, I cannot forbear saying that for a good many times in the last twenty years, you have honored me for some reason by asking me to come and meet with you and make a little talk. I do that with great pleasure, and yet I do it with considerable reluctance. You see at this time of the year the boys and girls are just gathering at the University, and I am in the habit of thinking or arranging for something like thirty-four weeks of study class work, meeting the same individuals several times a week throughout that period, beginning with Adam, or before Adam, if I can get any accurate information about that time, and getting down to the present day, somewhere along toward the first of June. Now when I come before you for half an hour, knowing only in a general way the things that have occupied your attention from day to day, unable to meet with you every year, much to my own regret because usually your meetings conflict with the University duties, and the State doesn’t pay my expenses, and a few other miscellaneous things that keep me at home, not knowing what to say to you in half an hour that will do more than satisfy you that you know teachers are nothing more than fools anyhow and can’t be expected to know very much about real life. It is not a simple matter for this world as you and I look at it, is a confused thing. A blend of things that you and I may call good and bad, and as I started to put some notes on paper, I thought of this quotation from Mark Twain. “All things have their part and proper place in Nature’s economy. The ducks eat the flies, the flies eat the worms, the Indians eat all three. The wild cats eat the Indians, the white folks eat the wild cats, and thus all things are lovely.”

Now when we face the medley of the world before us, how are we going to explain it and get something that helps us in our everyday activity. Evidently man had made his way all over the world long before our records begin, because whenever we pick up any old account of folk moving into new country, they find somebody there ahead of them. Evidently then, they had learned to live under conditions that obtained in those countries, or else be killed out, and evidently had developed their philosophy, and man’s philosophy is simply, first he is satisfied that his group is the finest group the Lord has ever made. We may illustrate that by the story put in the mouth of the Indian. The Indian said, “The Lord decided to make man, and he made the model of the man in clay and put it in the oven, but he was inexperienced and

got his fire too hot, and kept the model in there too long, and when he turned it out it was all turned black with grizzly hair and lips that sort of fused, and he had the negro. He wasn't very satisfied, and tried again. This time he was a little timid because of the first result and didn't get the fire quite hot enough, and took the model out a little too soon, and the result was the paleface and pale skin, with no color. By that time the Lord had been trained, and the last time he got the fire just right, and the model came out that rich reddish brown, the perfect man, the Indian."

Now, all over the world then, each group of people is satisfied, first, that it is the best, and, secondly,—and this is the thing that is even harder for us to understand—satisfied that it is living in one of the best places in which man could live. Every group of folk, then, tended to become satisfied with itself and with its own environment, to think of these things as natural, to be perfectly content under those conditions. The Navajo Indian lives in that desert country of the southwest. He does not know what these green fields of Pennsylvania mean, and when the Navajo of a few years ago went on a trip to Chicago and came back home and told his companions what he had seen in Chicago, they all believed him, until he said he rode mile after mile where the grass grew so thickly in the field that the grass crowded itself together, and then they knew he was a liar, because they knew grass didn't grow that way.

Now our immediate ancestors, knew the stages of hunting, fishing, of agriculture, combined with stock-raising, of mining and industry. Save the last two, all of these were on an individual or family basis, requiring initiative of every person, requiring not only hard work, but requiring that independent personal go-ahead-and-do-things attitude. Developed self-reliance, very strong character, we say, and that sturdy independent spirit. Now success did not always come in that old regime. Our ancestors knew what we have forgotten—starvation. But the fields were wide and the ocean was wide, and the man who was dissatisfied, or who failed, pushed along to find equally good opportunity a few miles further on. A new era dawned in our history. Man developed power machinery, and when he developed power machinery, he centralized his industry. It is no longer in the scattered household. Had you ever thought of what a misnomer manufacturing is under present conditions, "Making by hand"? That is the last thing the manufacturer wants to do—he wants to make by tools, but in the old days they made by hand, in the house, and made everything, and you and I are not so far removed from that, remember, for when I was a small boy in my grandfather's home, nearly everything was done that had to be done two hundred years ago in the old homes. Now with this new era, however, the emphasis is on technical skill, for a few highly trained men, and the emphasis is on routine work, for the average worker. It no longer develops that independent individual, initiative. He must play the game

with the other workers, a part of a great enterprise, and our great industry, like our great baseball teams, are not collections of individual stars, they are collections of men who have learned to play together and play the game.

Now there comes not uncertainty of income in the older sense, but uncertainty of employment under the newer situation. There come the contrasts of wealth and poverty; there come all the changes in the standards of living. With my friend who is here, Dr. Bossert, I spent one evening two years ago out in Iowa with a half dozen farmers about us, including the county farm leader, the county member of the Republican Committee, and I got them to tell us about the plague to the farmers; and the farm agent, for some reason, was the most excited man in the group, and finally he said, "If you eastern folks don't give us this bill before congress, we are going to start a revolution." I laughed and said, "Partner, do you want me to guess what you are likely to start?" He said, "What?" I said, "Another gasoline filling station. That's the most marked change I see in Iowa since I left here as a boy." It is a change in the standard of living that lies back of nine-tenths of our farm trouble of the present time. It is not the only thing, but that is part of it.

Now the older explanation of poverty and wealth was always in terms of the individual, of the moral quality of the individual and his family. Diligence and thrift always led to prosperity in the older philosophy. Opportunity was assumed as omnipresent. Laziness, shiftlessness and vice produced all poverty. Contrast, if you have read the Poor Law Reports, the Royal Poor Report of England for 1834, and the Report of the Royal Poor Law Commission for 1909, and the most significant difference between those reports is in the statement of the latter, that the most striking thing in England is the increasing number of able bodied men and women, willing and anxious to work, who cannot get work. A radical change from the report of Shaftsbury's time. Henry George comes along, to take a single illustration, good because he has a very simple remedy. What is his suggestion? That somehow or other the State should control, and the State should manage, and the State should assume responsibility for all these things in industry, and they are ready to go far beyond George in their suggestions as to what the State ought to do.

Now as a matter of fact, there is nothing new in the suggestion that some one institution should control all human affairs, for long ago the family had almost exclusive jurisdiction in many regards, and yet children were neglected and abused and persecuted by their parents. The church at one time sought all power, but the situation was generally described in terms of a word much shorter than Heaven. Why anticipate that if we turn all these burdens over to the State, that the situation would be any better. All of the suggestions ignore one fun-

damental thing; every institution is run by human beings, with all the weaknesses, the strength, the defects and the merits that human beings have. Perfect institution never has existed, cannot exist.

Well, now, let's return to this question of location of responsibility. Let's take a few concrete cases. What individual responsibility for destitution or suffering exists in an earthquake at San Francisco, volcanic eruption in Martinique, the Mississippi flood of last year, the hurricane that has just passed over Porto Rico and Florida; but, as a matter of fact, most cases are not quite so simple. Henry Ford got a big lead over his competitors, but he found that there was something more to history than bunk, and he discovered that he had to radically change his whole program or lose out. No matter how powerful a man is, he cannot ignore public desires. Let me take a few cases that happen to be known to me personally. X—a boy—everybody loved him. Homely enough to attract attention wherever he went. He would have been a great outstanding comic opera star of the last generation if his father had not tried to make a lawyer out of him. His father left him over 2,000 acres of very valuable farming land. The boy is no longer a boy. He is a little older than I am, and I am told that practically he hasn't a cent. He tried to manage those 2,000 acres and be a farmer on a big scale. His father given that start would have been a multi-millionaire. Was it the fault of the individual? His trying to do something he was not fitted to do, or was it the fault of conditions about him?

A school mate of mine, I have just mentioned, entered business and I saw his name the other day as one of the men at the head of an enormous bank merger in Chicago. He didn't begin to have the start that the boy I just mentioned had, but financially he has made good. Different in equipment rather than in moral virtues, I should say.

Another companion of these same men—very prosperous and successful business man during the boom years buys a farm, and the farm wrecks him. His business goes on the rocks after the war and at the age of 60, he is beginning over again without a dollar, the ablest business man of the young men that I knew as a boy. How do you explain it?

S. I saw this summer—A beautiful woman of 70; highly educated, a successful teacher all her life, thrifty and saving, and every cent that she saved went into the stock of the bank of which her father had been an active member. The bank failed, and at the age of seventy, this highly cultivated woman is working as a domestic in a private family with a grin on her face. Is it the personal fault of hers that she is in distress late in life? Should she have known better than to buy bank stock?

I have just taken four or five cases at random. All that I want you to see is that, knowing these people intimately as I have known them myself, I am utterly unable to determine just how much of the responsibility for the present situation lies in them as individuals, and how much of it lies in social conditions. That I happen to be on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania instead of an inmate of your institutions, is more or less a matter of chance, so far as I can see. Now I am not denying individual responsibility. I am trying to have you see that social conditions have something to do with these things. In a word, in actual life, there is no sharp line to be drawn between individual and collective responsibility. I say that because there is a very widespread philosophy today that you want to take away all feeling of responsibility from the individual. Cast your burden on the State, replaces the older entreaty, cast your burden on the Lord; and from all time you have that same demand, and from all sides. You have that same demand from the people. Put your burdens on the State. The State doesn't always carry those demands successfully. For instance the prohibition law. Now it's foolish to divide responsibility. It is equally foolish to assume that the State is in a position to carry all this responsibility. How does this apply to anything in which you are engaged, and remember that I take the thing that you do and pass them on to the University students. After the breakdown of the feudal system, when people were no longer tied down to the soil or some over-lord, and they began to roam about, with the introduction of the newer manufacturing system, folks were compelled to take some new measures to meet the problems of poverty. On most of the Continent, the burden was put primarily on the Church. In Germany and in England, it was put primarily on the State. Our ancestors coming over here were familiar then with the State responsibility for the support of certain classes of poor, and we transplanted to this country the old English Poor Law, even to such terms as "Overseers of the Poor," which date back to at least the Sixteenth Century of English history. England drew a sharp line from the first days between the able bodied adult, and those not able bodied, so that in most of this country it has been theoretically impossible for any able bodied adult to be a State charge. We have recognized the defective dependency in others, but not the able bodied group as State charges. There grew up a right to relief, then,—that is, any individual actually in need of help should turn to some public official, we will call him the Overseer of the poor, and have a legal right to help which would be enforced through the court if necessary. Now England tried to give work to the able bodied. We will rule that problem out, because it has not arisen in most places in this country. We assumed then through our collective organization which we call the State, and it makes no difference now whether it is town or county or district or state in our common sense of the word, the responsibility for the care of certain classes of those

who could not look out for themselves, and we developed, taking over from England again, the almshouse, and at first we sent all classes, as you know, in to the almshouse, and gradually during the Nineteenth Century, began taking out certain of those classes which needed special types of care and attention. Into the history of that I need not enter, but I want to remind you that it is a very new development not only in any one state like Pennsylvania, but as between different States in our country. For illustration, we still have in Pennsylvania reformatories conducted under private corporations as well as conducted by the State. In some states all reformatories have been taken over and are under State control. We took many of the insane out of the county almshouses, to put them into the State institutions, but Pennsylvania along with one or two other states adopted the policy of leaving certain types in the county almshouse, so that again there is no uniformity. Finally in its wisdom, our State legislature said that no normal child should remain for more than a certain brief period in the almshouse, but made absolutely no State provision for the care of those children except to authorize you to enter into an agreement with private societies like the Children Aid Societies to take care of them for you. We made some provision for the feeble-minded, for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind—all these various groups. Now then, what is going to happen? You know as well as I do that the great wealthy State of Pennsylvania has not made adequate provision for any of these groups. You know as well as I do that our institutions for the insane are and have been for years grossly overcrowded. You know that our institutions for the feeble-minded have been grossly overcrowded and inadequate.

Now friends, you and I somewhere are to blame. If it is a good policy to have the State assume this responsibility for those who cannot look after themselves, we ought to insist that that responsibility be adequately met. Now I am quite familiar with many of the reasons for this situation. It is just as true with reference to public schools as it is with reference to provision for abnormal groups. How are you going to meet it? With a bond issue? Perhaps that is the way. I am not here to discuss specific measures. I want to suggest one thing, if I had anything to do with the work in Pennsylvania. I wouldn't give a dollar of the State's money to any private agency until the State met its own obligations adequately. We have had the money, but we have not spent it for State's needs.

Now I am not discussing whether these private agencies are good or bad, I am simply saying we have no moral right to fall down on our job and give money to private agencies. We ought to do our own work first and make whatever adequate provision the experts tell us. May we assume, perhaps, that in the course of the development in this country that the almshouse will ultimately be primarily a place for the aged, that is, I do not believe in the long run the county poor farm

and the county hospitals are going to be the same institution, a situation which obtains in some parts of the country. I believe we will have separate institutions. Now if we can make the almshouse ultimately—if that is to be our ideal—a place for the adult, probably the aged, then cannot we do one thing more than we have done? If you contrast the general practice in this country with the practice in Denmark you are humiliated, for we have put the self-respecting old man and old woman into the most intimate contact with all the vicious dregs of society which have drained into our institutions. That is not complimentary to our intelligence. No wonder “over the hills to the poor house,” has been the one dread of the self-respecting men and women of this country, and usually when we get them there, we proceed to separate husband and wife.

Now I don't know what changes might be necessary. Possibly we will have to give up county lines. Remember, there is nothing valuable in the county itself; the division is merely for efficient administration. We ought to have all of our almshouses large enough so that we may classify the inmates properly and we ought not to subject the self-respecting old man and woman who through no fault of their own, like the woman that I mentioned a few minutes ago, through the misfortune of life have arrived at that situation. We ought to treat them differently from the man who has been a charge on us, and a source of anxiety to us all his days. Denmark does. Now in order to do that we must have the institutions large enough to classify the inmate and I am familiar with the fact that the average number of inmates in the almshouses is much smaller than most of you think. It doesn't run into the hundreds save in a few populous states. Possibly then we will have to combine rural counties to get a basis large enough for adequate treatment. Possibly we will get them out of the institutions—I don't care how we do it. There still remains the subject which I understand you were talking about this morning, and I am sorry that I couldn't have heard the discussion.

Outdoor Relief has always been an important function of the public officials of this country; in so far as I can see, it will be, that is, I look on it as a permanent thing. I am afraid we shall have to admit that a lot of that has not been given by people who had been specially trained for that work. I wish I could make you realize what the students all know, that any man going around giving away dollars promiscuously does just as much damage as I would do if I filled my pocket with the medicines of the medical man, and went around and got you to take them. Most wealthy men find it harder to give away money successfully than anything else they could undertake. They have been trained to get it, and not give it, and a large percentage of them make fools of themselves when they try to give it away.

I think you can run over in your own minds some of the efforts that have come to you. You will all agree with me that helping another

man is difficult. That is all I am trying to impress upon you tonight, and what I am urging on you is in your own community to devise ways and means for making your administration of public relief efficient. By efficient I don't mean save money; that may be efficient work, or it may be an indication of no work on your part. Try to make outdoor relief work efficient, it is an extremely helpful thing, but extremely dangerous unless wisely handled, and most of us who have been busy fifty years doing something else do not have the technical background for doing that work. I have welcomed and advocated all over this country for years the employment of trained young men and women in our counties to take charge of this work, not only as an avenue of the healthful employment of women, aside from school teaching, but as increasing efficiency, and if there were time I could give you illustrations of wonderfully good work that has been done in that fashion.

Another thing comes to me, where I am just now the student, trying to find out just what you have done; what the results have been. I am told it is possible that a little later on someone will make a suggestion for uniformity in certain types of record. I am delighted to second the suggestion. You don't realize how hard it is for us to get accurate information which enables us to compare different parts of this country because the tables are so different that they cannot be compared unless somebody simply shuts his eyes to nine tenths of the facts and lies as to his conclusions. It makes me think of a time when I went into a city office in Philadelphia and asked for a certain report of the Department of Health. I opened to a certain page, and pointed out a tremendous increase in the death rate, and I said to the man in charge, "How do you explain that?" "Why," he said, "that's simple, more folks died." I gave one shriek and left the room. It was hardly worth while to carry on longer inquiry in that particular office. I had known that curiously enough before I went in there. Have you ever tried to get reports from other sections of the country from other counties, and compare them in detail with what you are doing yourself? If so you have realized the importance of certain uniform classifications and standards. It helps us to understand the problem when we know that many of the diseases, when I was a boy, listed by the physicians under fifty different names, are nothing but tuberculosis.

Now my time is gone. The speech isn't wholly ended, but it will stop. You men and women have a wonderful opportunity not only to do your own work day by day—I am not competent to go into the almshouse and say whether you should have oatmeal or "Battle Creek Sawdust" and sugar for breakfast. I can't enter into the problems of your everyday life, and I have my own job; but you have the wonderful opportunity not only to do your immediate work, but in it to find an opportunity for public service. I say this deliberately because

most folks hardly know what an overseer of the poor does, or why he is. The last institution voluntarily visited by any normal human being is the almshouse—am I correct? The boys of the institution begged me to take them to the penitentiary—they think there is a possibility of their getting there some day, but seldom do they ask to go to the county almshouse; and yet you men and women are not only doing this work in every county in the State, but you are determining in a large measure the policy that the State will follow. You are in intimate contact with the local legislator. He hears you and listens to you, as he will not listen to any man in my position. I don't blame him, I am not speaking critically; I am just calling to your attention an opportunity for service, if you think of your work as something more than a means of getting bread and butter every day.

I see some faces here familiar to me for many years. I will not call them by name, but I know something of the work that certain of the men and women in this audience have done. I am proud that they have done it, have had the opportunity and have seen it.

Now I am simply a school teacher, deal primarily with the boys and girls whom you send to us; as I jokingly say sometimes, hoping and praying that they may not have to change their opinions about anything you have told them. If I urge them to change their opinions, in your notions, I am a dangerous man, because their opinions and politics and religion were all right when they left home, and you don't want the University to upset them.

May I say then, fellow citizens, I am trying in my humble way to pay the tribute to the work which you have been doing, to show you that I am tremendously interested and, I hope you will agree, not absolutely ignorant of the things that underlie that work. I am affected by it; the State is affected by it. Let us all pull together to bring about the most efficient administration of all the matters in our own day and generation that this country has ever seen, because if we do that then the next generation will carry it on a stage further and do better than you and I have been able to do. Meanwhile I am honored in again being with you.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We shall be glad to hear now from Dr. Harvey Watkins, Superintendent of the Polk State School.

DR. HARVEY WATKINS: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Neighbors. I am afraid you are in for a terrible disappointment when you call what I am going to tell you an address. As a matter of fact, you can blame my good friend, "Uncle Tom White," for all the trouble I am going to cause you in the next few minutes.

This is the first time I have had the opportunity of talking to thirty-three counties of Western Pennsylvania on the subject of feeble mindedness, without spending a two cent postage stamp to get it across to you. So far the contacts you and I have had have been largely through

the medium of Uncle Sam's mail, your writing me that Johnny Jones has been examined by Doctor so and so, and found to be feeble-minded, and you want him sent to Polk School. "Why haven't you taken care of him before now?" And then I write back that little favorite stock letter, that, "We have received the application and will place it on file, and that we will have him sent to Polk School as soon as we have a vacancy." In other words, you have been trying for the last few years to cast your burdens on the State, as suggested by Dr. Kelsey, and that is more or less the situation we are in today; one in which we do not have facilities for the urgent cases of feeble-minded children, boys and girls in the State. It may roughly be said that from 1% to 2% of the total population of this State belongs to the feeble-minded group. In other words, Pennsylvania has today between 100,000 and 150,000 defective children, yet of that number less than 4,000 are in State owned institutions for the feeble-minded. Approximately 8% of the total number of defectives should be in institutions. That would give us in Pennsylvania approximately a population of 10,000 to 12,000 that should be taken care of by the three schools for the feeble-minded. The first attempt in this State for their State care was made in 1893 at Polk State School. Today that institution houses 2300 children. Your other State institutions for feeble-minded are at Penhurst State School, the present time housing 1300 children. The third and last institution is the Laurelton State School at Laurelton, housing about 400 girls.

In the last two years we have admitted at Polk 550 cases. We have now on file 501 pending applications. Strange to say that as industry becomes more competitive, as we become more a machine age, as the doctor just told us about, then feeble-mindedness apparently becomes on the increase. Again when industry lags, when people are thrown out of employment, the feeble-minded boy who formerly held a position of a certain nature, especially monotonous routine work, when the lack of employment comes, then that person is thrown out of employment and they immediately make application to a State institution, and apparently the question of feeble-mindedness would again be on the increase. Again conditions have changed since you and I were boys. Twenty years ago a feeble-minded boy was recognized as such, called a little bit queer, kept on the back farms to do the chores and got along fairly well, but along that same farm today goes an improved highway with modern automobile facilities and the trend and tendency is toward the situation where competition is keenest and where that feeble-minded child is more quickly recognized; so that conditions have changed entirely in the last twenty or thirty years. We believe that a program for the feeble-minded should be based primarily on the needs of the feeble-minded, not alone as it pertains to State-owned institutions, but to the feeble-minded in the schools, in the communities, in industries, and outside. No State in the Union today has sufficient

funds to take care of its total feeble-minded population. It would not be economically sound, neither is it needed from the individual viewpoint to try to institutionalize the total number of defectives. Over 90% of feeble-minded children have and will always remain in the community until feeble-mindedness becomes primarily a community problem, so that a program for the feeble-minded should be one based primarily on the needs of that individual where he is in a State-owned institution, in a public school system, or wherever they may be. We believe a program all-embracing should include at least the five factors. First is the identification of the defective boy or girl. By "identification" I mean, the diagnosis of that person's condition. No State today knows the number of defective children within its borders. No State today has ever made a State-wide survey listing by name, residence and age, those defective children. There is one point of contact where children, every defective child, boy or girl, must pass and that is the public school system. We believe there should be means of identification, not when the child is eighteen or twenty years of age; not after the feeble-minded girl has passed through her sex experience, run the gauntlet of crimes, etc., but long before she is first started on this backwardness, when by the first grade in public school she has shown evidence of falling down in her subjects so that these facilities should be extended to every public school district in the State and recognize them not at eighteen, but at the age of six or seven. This diagnosis or identification should be made not alone by the physician, not alone by the psychologist, but should be cooperative teamwork in which the school teacher, the physician, the psychologist, the social worker and people of that sort all cooperating to make the diagnosis and to pick these children out. This identification should be made not alone on psychometric tests.

A few years ago everybody had to have a mental examination or they weren't in fashion. But today we are getting away from the one point of view of the diagnosis of these children. We do include a mental examination, listing that as one of the main factors in the diagnosis. First is family history; second, personal and departmental history; third, physical examination; fourth, history and school progress; fifth, examination in school work; sixth, practical knowledge and information; seventh, economical efficiency; eighth, morality; ninth, general information, and tenth, and last, a psychometric test.

Now from the valuation of those ten different points, we then determine whether that person is feeble-minded or not, and from those ten points, we try to determine whether they should remain in the public school system; whether or not they should be sent to State owned institutions, or whether some attempt at rehabilitation should be made in both of these places. After the identification is made of these children, we believe there should be a central bureau, preferably in Harrisburg, where the names of those children would be sent, where we could

study the environment and the facilities the State and the community have to offer in the way of recreation, special class facilities, and things of that sort, so that a central registration would be point number two. Point number three in the State-wide program should be education, and by "education" I mean not alone the State institution training. Remember, the State cannot and never will be able to assume all the problems of feeble-mindedness. I imagine some of you directors right now are saying, "I wish they would assume only 1% or 2% of them; maybe we could get a few into Polk." But, anyway, since it is primarily a community problem, the third factor in this scheme should be education. It is not enough to try to build State institutions to take care of all the needy feeble-minded children. We should develop somewhere in the public school system special classes. Some cities, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Erie, and cities of that size, have developed a special class school idea.

When I make a plea for special classes for the backward and feeble-minded, it is not a plea based primarily on the feeble-minded children, but is a plea based primarily on the normal child, for if we separate in the school system our certain different classes of children, those moving rapidly, those moving as average and those moving slowly, we can then make greater progress with our normal children. In other words, if you are sending a freight train from here to Pittsburgh with freight, if you can clear on the sidetracks all the slow-going freight, your fast freight will get to Pittsburgh far ahead and be a more economical procedure than if you try to route them all on the same road at the same time. When you and I attended that one room log school house, we found that certain boys and girls dropped out of school about the fourth or fifth grade. Many of those children are since leading good normal lives, pay their bills, keep out of trouble with society and in general have made fairly good citizens. Now it is somewhere at that level when they quit school if we could have placed in public school systems certain trades and occupations directed toward their needs, we could have made them into skilled and more useful citizens, so that somewhere in our school system we must recognize the fact that all children cannot and should not be college professors. You know we had based for years our whole theory of education on the fact that every child must go to high school, every child must go to college and after that every one must have a profession. We are getting away to a certain extent from the dignity of labor. I believe there is a field for the physically fit, trained, feeble-minded boy, in doing occupations that bring into play certain monotonous and routine callings. As a matter of fact, a great many industries operating in Philadelphia if you go through their plant you will find somewhere down the line a feeble-minded person with an intelligence of less than 70%, who is doing as a rule the routine and monotonous jobs of that industry. In other words, if the moron boy does his best, pleases his employer, pays his

bills, isn't he doing just about as much as could be expected of him? We expect to hear about crime in connection with the feeble-minded boy. How many of you have ever known of the feeble-minded boy planning and executing a real Al bank robbery? They don't do it. The crimes of the feeble-minded as a rule are petty. He will break into a store, steal cigarettes and cigars and leave the cash drawer unopened. A feeble-minded girl will break into a home, steal silk stockings, things of that sort, and leave the money intact. When you hear of a feeble-minded person committing some great crime, you may be sure that he is being dominated by a master mind, of an intelligence above 70%. That suggestion is both for good and bad, and some of the most admirable traits I have ever known have been possessed by people with intelligible quotients of less than 70%.

In the other part of this education program after we have established special classes in public schools, we believe that the education in the State-owned institutions should be based primarily on the needs of the children as individuals. No one set plan of instruction, no one set trade or occupation should be taught, and it should be the attempt of every State institution to train to the fullest possible extent every individual. To that end they should be trained not alone in what they may do academically, that is, second or third or fourth grade work, but they should be trained to learn an occupation, so that they eventually can be paroled. You know feeble-mindedness is not a question for permanent institutional custody. If we do nothing more than that we cease then to be a school. We must train those children and so far as possible to get them back to the community. At the present time all we have been able to do is from 5% to 10% trained and returned under the so-called parole plan. We teach some 40 to 50 occupations and trades at the Polk State School. They teach similar trades and occupations at the other two schools for feeble-minded. A child is admitted, tested as to just how far they can go in school, how far they can be taught in other lines of work, and just as we have certain levels of academic work, we have certain levels of manual and industrial work. For instance, an eight year old mental age girl can be taught to do all the average domestic duties in a household. Now you women won't agree with that, but I am telling you that we can take an eight year old intelligence girl and teach her to cook from a cook book, make beds, sew and in general, take care of the average home. Take the six year old mental age boy. He can be taught to drive a single team; however, it takes a nine year old mental age boy to drive a double team, and every group has a mental age schedule that works out accurately.

It is to be regretted that we haven't facilities to admit the urgent cases that are on your waiting list, and mine, to these institutions. I am not going to speak of the bond issue. That is to be taken care of tomorrow evening. That is only one incident in meeting this problem, but I do want to call your attention to some of the

measures that we have attempted to do independent of a bond issue, to relieve this overcrowding. A year ago the present Secretary of Welfare evolved the idea of emergency housing. We talked it over and decided on a plan and in forty five days had over 200 beds created at Polk State School. Within six months those beds were filled. The cost of those beds for the first one hundred was \$90 per bed, including the cost of the bed, bedding, housing and everything else. The second hundred cost approximately \$200. In other words, the interest on permanent construction will pay for that emergency temporary structure within two years, so that we try in a way to meet that situation. If every governor had put into public welfare work what our present governor has done, we would not today be needing special methods for meeting this problem. Governor Fisher in his first year put into welfare institutions \$5,680,000. Today there are being built, at our place we are building for an increased number of five hundred, so that throughout the State the situation is gradually improving. We have a real welfare-minded governor, who is interested in welfare projects, and who has given more to Polk State School in two years than had been given in the last twenty.

A State institution for feeble-minded should do more than merely train its children. It owes to the community, to the county, to the poor directors, the county commissioners, etc., it owes you one thing—service. To meet that demand we have tried to establish clinics throughout our district, and so far as possible, we have tried to look up any urgent situation that we have, only last month adding social service workers that will now call on you in person and will see your cases first hand. This service given to your clinics is a service given without cost, one that we think as time goes on will be available to every county in western Pennsylvania; and when I speak of western Pennsylvania, I am speaking of the whole state, because a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and as we improve Statewide facilities for the care of the feeble-minded, we are improving county conditions throughout the State.

Another point that you and I have had difference of opinion on is the question of the return to the county homes of those cases beyond 40 and 45 years of age. Remember, and I may be quoted on this thing, there is no compromise on the care of the feeble-minded, there is no midway point between the community and the State school for those children. I do not personally like to see these children transferred after many years of residence in a State school to county homes and to almshouses, because you are not equipped to take care of them and do not care to take care of them. I believe that is primarily a function of the State, and the only reason we have ever tried to advocate it to you poor directors has been this: It is the greatest good for the greatest number.

I believe that we will give you a greater service if we can train your eight and ten and twelve year old children and turn back to you those people that are 40 and 45 and at the present time beyond any social problems. Personally, I would much rather keep them in State institutions where they properly belong, because there is no midway ground. It has been purely based on account of limited bed space and trying to take care of the cases that have been more urgent from your counties.

A few years ago we thought this question of feeble-mindedness was one entirely bound up with heredity, and when we looked on it as purely a heredity viewpoint, we became very pessimistic; nothing could be done except institutional training; but as we carried our studies a little further outside the walls of the institution, outside the institutional background, we found that feeble-mindedness is no respecter of persons; that it attacked the rich as well as the poor; that it came sometimes from the best of families, as well as the lowest, from the best environment, as well as the poorer environment; so that heredity, while it plays a big factor, probably 50% of the factor, is not the whole thing, and that a great many children are born perfectly normal, walk, talk and eat perfectly normal, and then follows an attack of scarlet fever, or some contagious disease, and then they do not develop as normal children should; and these cases are coming more and more into prominence, and we are seeing more and more of them, so that many of our viewpoints on feeble-mindedness are changing. You know the feeble-minded are entitled to an education just the same as their normal brothers and sisters, because they don't differ in kind: they differ only in degree, and they should increase our State-owned facilities, and your school district facilities, for a better understanding of the backward child. Life's success does not consist primarily in the intelligence which you and I possess, but does consist in the way you and I apply that average intelligence that we have in an ordinary way, keeping out of trouble, contributing what we can to society, and in every way moving forward with what we have. In other words, you people that have played,—well, I will say Dominos, and Old Maids,—cards of that sort—you know it isn't in holding a good hand that wins at cards, but in playing a poor hand well, and that is what we want to do with the feeble-minded. Train those fellows to know the dignity of labor, get them back to the community as fast as possible, consistent with social conditions in general.

I came down here without notes, rhyme, paper, speech or whatnot, and I want you people to feel free to discuss anything you wish on this subject. I will be glad to attempt to answer any questions you wish to ask. I again want to invite you to visit Polk State School. Someone has told me that there is a likelihood of this distinguished group meeting in our part of the State, and if you are anywhere near

us, we will be glad to arrange a special day at Polk. We will show you the State institution functioning as much as possible. We will show you an institution that has been cleaned from the front door to the back, an institution that last year produced the smallest per capita cost of any institution in Pennsylvania. We will show you an institution that has tried to meet its obligations to the district it serves, and we are gradually getting into better condition all the time to meet further needs, and we have nothing to offer you except service. Come and see us.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON. In hearing these two addresses these thoughts have come to my mind. One is, that the technical men with their theories and the practical men with their actual knowledge of conditions have both great value for us in our consideration, just as some experience I had in steel manufacturing, having been in that line for a good many years. There was quite a controversy in the earlier days, especially on the problems of steel and its failures, the technical men or theoretical men coming in with their chemistry and microscopic examinations, their metallurgical theories, which were rather looked at askance by the practical men, and then the practical men finding they had problems which they could not explain until finally the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States Government in charge of the railways, having problems of failure of equipment, rails, etc., which were not explained to their satisfaction, told these two elements—the theoretical men and the practical men, that instead of fussing with one another and each one criticizing the other, to sit down around the same table and work these things out so as to stop these breakages, and these failures in the interest of the safety of the traveling public. So I think we have a splendid example before us of that. I have wondered sometimes in hearing such conditions as this, thought a little bit, why I have in mind a young man who came from a family with this hereditary trait, and quite a few of that family—some of his own children—were backward in school and showed themselves as characteristic of what Dr. Watkins has described to us; and yet I heard that man say not long ago, “I did drink liquor, but I certainly wouldn’t want to drink the stuff they are handing out today.” And I thought he was a good deal smarter than some of these people who think they are smart and stand a little higher in the social scale, and whom we have been reading about later, and the things that Dr. Watkins has said that these young people can be trained to go back in life and become useful men and women, fulfilling in their own way the important duties in life. It is a very valuable thing to have had this discussion. Dr. Kelsey was describing at the outset of his speech the different things eating up each other, and it seems to me they kind of work around a complete circle, an even balance, which is a little different from what I heard many years ago. “Big fleas have little fleas on their back to bite them, and these fleas have lesser fleas ad in-

fnitum." But I am sure we have enough information before us to arrive at very valuable solutions for many of these problems. We can't solve them all, but we can do the best we can. Like the old friend and his wife, discussing people in general in life, how many people there were who are a little off in their minds, and weren't to be counted as altogether quite all there, and as they went around their circle of acquaintances, in discussing it, they included pretty nearly everybody, and he said, "Nearly everybody is a little off, except me and thee, and sometimes I think thee acts a little odd."

We have two representatives of the State Welfare Department here who have a little contribution to make to our discussion. We will be glad to hear now from Mr. Charles H. Parritt, of the Statistical Experimental Station of the State, and after him, from Mr. Bruce Dunlap, Agriculturist, and we will ask Mr. Parritt to come forward, please.

MR. CHARLES H. PARRITT: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The hour is getting a little late, and you are probably anxious to get away, so I will not take up a great deal of your time with such a dry subject as statistics. Your speaker just preceding and the one prior to him made certain references, not specifically as to statistics but indirectly. Dr. Watkins quoted many things, and brought to my mind a conversation that I had with one of your doctors in a nearby city this week, and he happens to be the superintendent of quite a large institution. I came out there and I said, "Doctor, I am here to get your report for the last two years." "Well," he said, "hasn't that been sent in yet?" "No," I said, "it hasn't. People have been inquiring and making constant inquiry for Statewide information." "Well," he said, "that's too bad. I don't realize, probably the necessity for statistics, and I don't know whether I am entirely in sympathy with them or not." "Well," I said, "that's all right, doctor, let's get to our task." During the conversation I stopped and said, "Doctor, you have a great many mental patients, have you ever noticed any peculiarities—for instance, we will say, between the colored folks or any other race?" "Oh, yes, yes, sir," he said, "let me tell you something about that. There is one peculiarity there," and he went on to describe that. He continued with several other points. I said, "Where do you get this information?" His face sort of flushed, and he said, "Well, now you have me, I know why you ask me that. I have been making a little study myself." "That's just the point," I said, "there are peculiarities existing. Probably we don't give them consideration in our daily life, but somebody has to give them consideration." Dr. Kelsey told you something about the basis of their information, of the procedure, how they arrive at certain conclusions. Now I sat here this afternoon and listened to very many interesting discussions. I think that meeting could well have been prolonged five or six hours

more and all would have gotten a great deal of benefit. I heard some practical farmers make some statements, and they set up another thought in my head. Suppose you have a hundred cows; out of the bunch, there may be six that are prize winners. When you want beef, are you going out and kill your prize winners? No, I don't think you would. Why? Because you know they are the dairy producers—that's why you do not kill them for beef. That only means this: That you have some information on which you predicate your actions.

Now in one section of the State we have a man that has a conception about what information he ought to send in about his institution. Over here a man under the influence of certain local conditions has another conception. When we get those two together at Harrisburg, we have something that is not comparable, consequently not of much use to any third party. What we have been trying to do with the almshouse situation is to get something that is comparable not only within our own State, and with other institutions, but that we might compare with other institutions in other States. That is one of the oldest subjects that we have to contend with in any State Welfare Department.

Dr. Kelsey told you about the early English system that has been brought down through the ages, copied and recopied through them. I will take you through a study in the State of Virginia—one of the oldest States—and I will show you that in 1923 they concluded a study and said, they didn't know anything about the subject. They were one of the first of the Colonies to copy a uniform procedure, and now they say, they don't know a thing about it. The reason was this, that some place along the line their system lapsed, it was a matter of local treatment, and I am not here to say that is not the proper thing to do with it. It is no doubt right, I think. It will always be a matter for the local community. But here is what they did lack. They lacked information concerning their entire State—they didn't know what to do as a State. It took them three years, as a result, and it was 1926 before they were able to get any information to enable them to draw proper conclusions. Now they are fairly well established. They say they are going to have almshouses in sections. I think they are going to call them hospitals. However, where they will treat not three or four or twenty inmates, but three or four hundred. Then they are also going to have outdoor relief; but at least they have made some definite step which they didn't have before. As a result of that they have been able to put into practice some great economies. That same condition in a little bit modified form prevailed in North Carolina, and they report very good results; but only after three or four years of intensive study.

Now it is not my privilege, of course, to tell you how to run an almshouse, because I don't suppose I ever will know, and from the questions I heard propounded back and forth here this afternoon, I know there are lots of other folks who desire information on the proper conduct of an almshouse. Nor do I want to say that the matter of statistics is a panacea for all of your ills. I have a little story along that line to give you an idea of what I mean. A family was moving from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, which, of course, was a good thing, and as the little girl of the family got up on the wagon with her father, she turned around and looked at the old farm, and said, "Good bye, God, we are going to Pennsylvania." "Why," he said, "Such a statement, what do you say that for?" She said, "Father, what I meant to say was, "Good, by God we're going to Pennsylvania." So in lots of tests proper interpretation is not placed on statistical material.

I have with me a few record forms and when I hold this one up before you, I think a good many of you recognize it as an old friend that you have probably had to contend with maybe after hours in compiling statistical material, and probably had several letters from Harrisburg, wanting to know when you were going to get it in. I used to have to make them up myself. It is rather long, there are four pages. I have another record here that when we get it successfully adopted, we are going to tear this report in two, and that is all we are going to ask you to make. There is no feat of magic about that—just a little common sense.

I am going to show you this one. I will be out there at the Prison Labor Exhibit later in the evening if you want to examine it personally, but you will hear about it all later by mail.

Here are three sheets, they represent the case history of an almshouse inmate. It gives his name, his actual residence, the sex, age, the date of birth; date admitted to almshouse, race, number of children, education, physical and mental condition. We are not going to ask you to make out one of these each year, but to make out one when the inmate comes in. Send this part to the Department of Welfare, and retain the sheet as long as that party is in the almshouse. Simply put a carbon paper in there and make it all at one writing.

Your next sheet has to do with the death or discharge of that inmate. It says down here "cause of death or discharge," and the date. That is all we ask you to give and that can be stamped in one instance, and with a very little writing in the other. You tear that off and send it in whenever that happens. Within the month in which it happens.

Here you have a card index for your own file, which you can keep as a permanent record, and on the opposite side you can put on any other information that is not printed on the face. We have found

that as being the most successful means of studying groups of individuals in welfare work. It is followed very successfully in the case of mental patients. They have been able to make a case study, and from that built it up to a group study in all your State and most of your county mental institutions. It is the result of some work of the national committee on mental hygiene. As a result, we can compare our records of mental patients with New York and most of the other States as well as the countries of Europe.

I wish Dr. Kelsey were still here. I would like to have him check me on a certain statement that I heard in a college lecture this summer. The professor said, that it is only the lack of proper comparable correlated statistical material that prevented the subject of economics from becoming one of the most exact sciences that we have. Now, as I said before, we can't solve all your ills, but we can tell John Smith, a director in the eastern part of the State, what is going on in another county or another State about the size of his own, and collect for the entire State, and we are then able to compare with other States, and know how far we are ahead of them. And I think we are, from some of the information that I get from other States that have been tabulated in Harrisburg. But we want to go further than that, we want to keep ahead of them. Shortly you are going to receive from our office at Harrisburg copies of these records, and we are going to ask you to examine them. Instructions will go along with them. We are not going to say that you must do this, but we believe if you will send us one of those cards each time you have an inmate or a change in the individual inmate that we cannot only give you more information, but we can save you about half of your work.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: The closing address will be by Mr. Bruce Dunlap, of the State Department of Agriculture.

MR. BRUCE DUNLAP: Mr. Chairman. It will not be an address, I am sure you will be glad to know. Your chairman rather questioned, I believe, that word "Agriculturist" in connection with my name, when he first saw it. That is the right word. I am not sure that I can qualify in every respect, but I am simply going to announce an invitation which we wish to extend to all the county institutions to participate in the next institutional farmers' week, to be held at State College. It is not new, but a continuation of a program held annually. I see my friend, Dr. Watkins, smile. He helped to make the last one a very live one. The doctor can hold down his side of the argument any time when it comes to poultry. I am not telling you which side, but I am hoping he will be there again this year. Last year all the institutions but one were represented and the management there happened to be sick. The 86 Farm Managements comprise a total of some 17,000 acres, about 10,500 of which are tilled. Now if you stop for a minute, that means a four year rotation of

2500 acres of corn, 2500 acres of oats, 2500 acres of wheat, 2500 acres of hay, and still enough left for 500 acres of potatoes and 300 acres of vegetables. That is a bigger sized tract of land than most of our townships, and a good deal more productive.

I was just wishing this afternoon that the discussion might have been continued in our next Farmers' Week, as it was a good deal more intelligent than the witness in a court trial who, when he was being examined by the county attorney was asked just where the cow was being milked, he replied, "Why, if you brought a cow in here I could show you, but it is a little bit hard to explain." Now those folks this afternoon, talking about farms, evidently knew where to milk a cow.

Now next winter in January, this program will be held, and Dean Watts, head of the School of Agriculture at State College, is appointing a committee of his faculty to cooperate with a similar committee from the institutional farms of the State to work up this program. You will all hear of this, and I trust that farmers, or stewards, or both, may come and participate in that program, because there you will not only form valuable acquaintances and be able to pass on the experiences of the good farmers among your own group, but get the facts which are available at State College.

I thank you for this opportunity, gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Now Dr. Watkins is still here. Does anyone wish to ask him questions concerning his subject?

Mr. President. I would like to ask Dr. Watkins the feasibility of sterilization of the mentally unfit of the future as a prophylactic measure.

DR. WATKINS. The sterilization of the feeble-minded is one that has been with us for years, and at the present time there are thirteen States of the Union doing it, and the State doing most of that is California. Most of the State laws having to do with sterilization have been declared unconstitutional or inoperative, only a few of the States are actually doing it today. Only one state, namely, Virginia, has had its law declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

As to my personal feelings on sterilization, I believe in selective sterilization, not with the idea that it will supplement training, but with the idea that after being trained we can parole a little larger percentage than at the present time. Parole work with the feeble-minded girl is at best a trying situation until late in life, and the whole question is one that, if it were approached in the correct way, namely a selective proposition and not a compulsory proposition, and not looking upon it as a panacea, might be the proper thing. One-third of our admissions are idiots. The idiot, as a rule, is sterile to begin with. 50% are the imbecile type, and that leaves only 20%

that offer any prospects of parole in reclamation work. Now certain groups in that 30% that we know to be of the defective general type, protoplasm germ type, there are certain things that make it very difficult. First, who shall determine it? Secondly, who shall sit on the board? Thirdly, who shall do the operation? I believe that such a law might be worked out whereby certain individuals selected by the staff of the institution might be referred to an examining board, composed of specialists. Not our own doctors, but put a school teacher on that if you wish, a psychologist, let the legal profession be represented, in other words, a five-headed board, bringing into play, the medical, legal, etc., and then refer to a competent surgeon outside of the institution, so that the institution would not have to carry the odium as a house of sterilization only. I believe in the theory of selective sterilization.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: If there are no further questions or discussions we will consider ourselves adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning at Philadelphia General Hospital, 34th and Spruce Streets.

Meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

September 26, 1928.

Convention called to order by:

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We are a little bit late and we have a great deal to do this morning. Is Reverend Boswell here?

Reverend Charles M. Boswell was present.

Owing to the lateness of the hour—it is almost eighteen minutes of ten—we should have begun at nine thirty—I think we had better get started. I understand that Dr. Doane has been called— and I think the committees on reports probably are ready, or will be ready; so if you will please come to order I will ask the Rev. Charles M. Boswell, D.D., Corresponding Secretary, Methodist Episcopal Conference, to pronounce the invocation.

Reverend Charles M. Boswell—Invocation.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We have Business and Reports next in order, and two of the standing committees that have not yet reported.

We have heard from the Committee on Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the Committees on auditing of the accounts of the Treasurer. We have the remaining committees, Committee No. 3, the Committee on the Place and Time of Meeting, Mr. E. J. McKernan is the Chairman of that committee. Is that committee ready to report? Mr. McKernan probably hasn't gotten here yet.

Committee on Resolutions, Rodney A. Mercur, Bradford County, Chairman. Is Mr. Mercur here? If not, we will have to defer that also.

Now, what is your pleasure? Do you think we are going ahead too fast, or had we better go on with the business of the meeting? I was informed last evening that it was the great desire to push through the business today, so that if possible those who wish to go home instead of taking up the business which was scheduled for tomorrow might be able to get away. It looks to me very much as if that would not be possible. I see for tomorrow the reports of the Round Table and various committees, Committee on Legislation, on Resolutions, the Introduction of the President-Elect will take place. Possibly I am a little ahead in asking for the report of the Committee on Time and Place just now, I had thought that they might be able to report today.

It is your pleasure to go ahead, we have as the first feature an address this morning by Dr. Joseph C. Doane, Superintendent Philadelphia General Hospital.

I wonder how many here would like to get away without waiting for tomorrow's session, if we could manage to get through with the business? Will you raise your hands to indicate that you would like to get away?

Not quite half.

I was consulting with Mr. Jones and he thinks that by our exercises this morning and what we might do after the banquet tonight, we could get through and finish up the business so that you can get away early in the morning, if you want to, and we will work toward that end.

We have with us Dr. Doane, Superintendent of this hospital, and he will now address us on the subject of "Safeguarding the Health of the Poor." Dr. Doane has very kindly stated that after we have finished this morning, he will be ready with his staff to show us over the hospital and its facilities, so we will ask Dr. Doane to address us now.

DR. JOSEPH C. DOANE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to hasten to extend a very warm welcome to the members of this association to one of the oldest hospitals in the United States. I say "one of the oldest" because I have down on Eighth and Spruce a very good friend who is superintendent of a very fine hospital, and it is more or less a point of contention, a point of friendly argument as to whether this institution represents the oldest hospital in the United States, or whether the Pennsylvania Hospital is the older, and so I always qualify that statement by saying "one of the oldest," because I am not certain whether the superintendent of the Pennsylvania, my friend, might have secret service agents in the audience to see what I was going to say.

It is a very warm greeting that I extend to this Association. I think that this is the first time that your members have come here officially. I think that at other times you have visited the hospital as individuals, but here you are meeting as our guests, and we want you to feel we are glad that you are here. I don't feel particularly a stranger in this audience. Somehow or other, people that are interested in the welfare of the sick and of the poor have things in common which sort of serve as a quick introduction; they sort of talk a common language. A year ago I had an opportunity to sit around a table in the Red Cross Headquarters in Paris at a conference at which was being discussed the possibility of organizing an international hospital convention, an international hospital congress, and two of us went as delegates from this country, and there we sat with representatives of a dozen European countries, discussing whether or not it would be of advantage to the hospital field to enlarge the horizon of hospital work, to include not only the United States, but include other countries, and we soon found, although the United States

delegates could not understand the proceedings without an interpreter, the language of our conference being in French, and we not being adept enough in French to understand the proceedings, we soon learned that while we had different languages and different nationalities and different personalities and we were many miles from home, that we all understood and in reality we all spoke the same language of service, which after all is a universal language. And so we proceeded without the formalities of learning each other personally because our introduction was that of a common interest in the welfare of the sick; and so I say that coming here this morning I feel rather at home, because your interests are very largely my interests, and my interests are yours, and I think, following this altruistic attitude which we have, we are answering fairly well, your association of the Directors of the Poor of this commonwealth is answering the question which we asked so long ago, as to whether we have any responsibility for our brother. The Directors of the Poor, the superintendents of hospitals, the superintendents of all other institutions that care for dependent people, certainly officially are their brothers' keepers, and we find a very large class of persons that require somebody to stand in the place of a parent, to stand in the place of a blood relative throughout this and other countries.

In the past fourteen years, for example, I have seen a great stream of sick and poor, approximately a quarter of a million people having passed into this institution, presenting all sorts of angles of sickness, of indigency, of a need for somebody to serve in the place of a brother or a parent. In other words, this institution situated far in the country as it once was, but now in the city, is a sort of a great whirlpool into which the weaklings, the persons who find life outside too strenuous; the people who were unable to compete in everyday life, in which these peoples are thrown as driftwood, eddied into a whirlpool beside a busy and swift-flowing stream. This quarter of a million people, as I say, have presented all sort of angles of the sick and indigent problem, and the question comes to one who stands by a stream of that sort, the question naturally arises as to why are people poor? Why are people sick? Are they sick because they are poor; are they poor because they are sick, or neither? The psychology of indigency, the psychology of sickness is a mighty interesting and a very difficult subject to study. From the man who stops at 34th or 33rd and Market at an abattoir and secures some sheep's blood to smear on his shirt to prove to us in the receiving ward that he has had a pulmonary hemorrhage and thus secure admission on a cold winter day, to a man who annually presents a chronic case of neurosis, a skin disease which is usually a ticket for

admission and which may last over a period of days for free board, from that class of persons to the honest, unfortunate, hard-working, self-respecting sick man who comes to a hospital of this sort, is a far cry indeed. And to those of us who have endeavored to study this book of psychology of sickness, it takes not a little skill to separate the man with the sheep's blood on his shirt from the man who actually had had a true pulmonary hemorrhage, and therefore should be immediately admitted, and woe to us and woe to you who make a mistake and mix the malingerer with the honest person seeking for medical aid. The psychology of indigency, here we see a man or a woman who comes disdaining the free treatment, saying, "unfortunately we have today no money to pay for our care, but we will have tomorrow," to the person who endeavors in every way possible to evade paying even when he is able—also a far cry. And I feel that you Directors of the Poor, you people who are interested in the charitable angle, whether it be with the sick people, or with the people who are physically or mentally unwell, I feel that you have just as much an obligation to prevent that man who can pay from getting free care, as you have of providing good care for the man who can't. There is something that happens in the conscience of the soul of the person whom we let enter the hospital and receive expensive hospital treatment who can pay but won't. The world doesn't owe that sort of person a living, even though they think it does, and we see, as you see, that problem presented every single day whether or not this person who applies for admission should or should not receive free treatment, and if we admit him, if we allow him to have treatment when he can pay for it, I believe we are doing that man, and I believe we are doing the community a distinct damage.

It would be a fine thing, and I know of some institutions that do this—it would be a fine thing, if when a patient enters a hospital, a series of charges could be put down, a running account kept, and the person could feel that the account was there to be met, even though he never met it. There is something that happens to a man's and a woman's very soul when they are required to meet an obligation, which is a decent, honest, fair obligation; and there is something that happens when they are allowed to evade that obligation, which is just as detrimental. But these people of whom I have made mention—this quarter of a million people—many of them have been poor in purse, but very wealthy in spirit. You are thinking now, and I am thinking of delightful characters whom we see pass through our institution, gentlemen and ladies, and there again the skill of shifting our gears to recognize the difference between the lady who is financially unfortunate from the person who has made it a policy though life to take advantage of everybody, and would be to you and to me, if the gentleman and the lady, the unfortunate person, the person whom we should treat as our equals, perhaps, in a way,

if we mix the treatment of that type of person with the treatment of the others. Of course, there is always this other type of person which you have seen and I have seen; the person who doesn't want to get well. We have here in Philadelphia now a home for the indigent, which is twenty miles, about, from the center of the city. Now 34th and Pine Streets is rather near the center of the city, there is more going on at 34th and Pine Streets than there at Holmesburg, it is nearer the old haunts, to the bright lights, to the street cars, and so there arises another psychology of the patient who is admitted here at this time of the year, rather being unwilling for a leg ulcer to heal promptly and rapidly, rather discouraging the prompt return of the use of an aching joint. Again the ruling of the wish, the desire, as against the physical improvement; and again those of us who handle this type of patient must be understanding and must apply the proper treatment in the proper way, at the proper time.

I spoke at the start of the fact that this was rather an old institution. You might be interested to know how, when Henry Hudson came up the South River and the South Bay, which is now the Delaware River, and Delaware Bay, about 1609; from that time until a century had passed, there wasn't any need much for the care of sick and indigent in the little village of Philadelphia; but after the 1700s had come and gone, a roving and improvident class came to Philadelphia, which became more of a commercial port; and the first thing the Quakers knew, they had to have some sort of an almshouse, and that was built the year George Washington was born, that is, was completed about that time, at 4th and Pine Streets, and it stayed at 4th and Pine Streets until 1765, about 30 odd years; and then in 1765 it was moved to 10th and Pine, and it was during this period, I think, that the most interesting part of the life of the institution took place, because you remember the Revolutionary War, which was then going on, that many events took place in Philadelphia which were of great interest. For instance, the old almshouse on a certain wintry day in November was ordered vacated by General Howe and his troops, and I can imagine the scarlet-coated haughty British troops marching up Pine Street, and taking possession of the west wing of the old Philadelphia Alms House, and I can imagine the melancholy, the sad procession of paupers down Pine Street, to Carpenter's Hall, and to Free Masons Lodge, nearby, where they were kept during that winter. Half of them came back the next year when the old almshouse was again vacated, about half of the 187 came back. And then from 1765 until 1832 the old Philadelphia Alms House existed at 10th and Pine, and then it was decided that Philadelphia had become so congested in that neighborhood, that the board of governors decided they would buy a farm far out in the country, and they bought this farm, the old Blockley township farm, alongside the Schuylkill River, far in the founding of a Philadelphia hospital now in the neighborhood of

the University of Pennsylvania Medical School then being conducted, I think at 9th and Chestnut Streets, and it was so far to get the students out here. It would sound almost as if we would object to the founding of a Philadelphia hospital now in the neighborhood of Media, the comparative distances as they looked on them being about the same.

So, since 1832 we have been conducting a hospital at this place. All of the University grounds, Franklin Field, the Laboratories, and so on, around about were once a part of the Blockley Farm. Some several hundred acres, now having dwindled to about 19 acres. And so we have here a hospital which started as an infirmary with very few beds, to a very small almshouse, almost two hundred years ago, which grew, the infirmary growing in size and the almshouse not keeping up in size or importance, until finally, eight years ago, the tail had begun to wag the dog, and the tail was amputated, and the Home for the Indigent was sent to Holmesburg, and the insane patients were sent to Byberry, and here we have left the hospital; and that has been the history of almost every big municipal hospital in the United States. Bellevue in Cook County, and others, have started as an infirmary, to an almshouse, and grown until both efforts became so large, that they had to be separated.

You have a responsibility which is very similar to the responsibility which this institution has. I know very little concerning the almshouse, the method of conduct in this State. I can speak in no way from an informed standpoint, but I know that you have the same responsibility, the same problems, which the old Philadelphia Alms House had, in that you have some sick, some that are purely indigent, some that are mentally ill, some that are border-line cases, between the truly mentally ill and the feeble-minded. In other words, it has come today to be a feeling of the public that the almshouse, the community almshouse whose plant is inexhaustible from a standpoint of expansion, as well as from the standpoint of caring for any and every type of case.

Now I see some people in this audience shaking their heads in the affirmative to that statement—we have it here. There is no peculiar combination of conditions, from feeble-mindedness, up and down, from every and any type of disease which the public doesn't expect us to have a particular variety of treatment for; and if any difficult problem arises and people have not money to pay, the almshouse hospital is the first thing for them. Now that is rather of a complimentary opinion, at the same time it is a difficult one for us to understand. It seems to me that since this hospital has become a hospital, that it has been easier for us to get as patients that honest type of person who is ill, and really needs our help. In other words, the stigma, it seems, of rendering service once we separated the hospital from the almshouse has been somewhat removed; and it seems to me

that we are able to sell ourselves a little better to the community; and that leads me to say this thing—and you will have to be charitable with me, because I say I don't know the situation throughout the State—but my opinion is this: That in the almshouse hospital, there should be a rather definite physical separation of the purely indigent from the purely sick. There should be provided infirmary quarters which are rather different and which are rather separate in supervision from those in which the purely indigent are cared for.

I had a very interesting inspection the other day of the Eastern Penitentiary, and I walked through their infirmary, separated physically, in a distinct wing with a different type of furnishing, spick and span, a prisoner sitting at a desk reading a hospital magazine. The atmosphere was one of the scientific care of sick people, and I believe that if we here in Pennsylvania need one thing, it is to provide some way in our counties for caring for the respectable but unfortunate chronically ill, and I know of no suitable place in the county from which I come, and in which I was born, I know there that it is difficult to handle that type of patient, a man who has been a successful business man, who unfortunately has lost his money, who has a stroke of paralysis, which requires a long term treatment, a difficult treatment, because he is in pain, needs to be fed, needs to be waited on. Where are you going to put that man? In the county from which I come there isn't a very good arrangement for that, and I know the difficulties you are having, because we are having many applications for the treatment of that type of patient. I believe that the county almshouse some day will present ample facilities for the care of the chronically ill, and I don't know, I would like to be corrected if I am in error, I don't know of any suitable place in the few counties of which I have knowledge, in which that is now possible.

A few years ago I attended a meeting of a board of directors of the poor in a county in which it was proposed to build or to provide for a chronic hospital, on the grounds of the almshouse, but physically separated, and with visiting staff, with nursing, proper nursing, with an atmosphere of hospital, rather than an atmosphere of simply custodial care. I think in our chronic hospitals, ladies and gentlemen, that that is the idea, that we house people, we board people, we make our institutions boarding houses for everybody, whereas they perhaps should be boarding houses for 90%, but hospitals for the other 10%. I believe that if this could be done, that you would do more to lift up the care of your purely indigent, let us say, by the scientific care of your sick.

Now I know you are saying that—I can just see it in your faces—you are saying, “that fellow is a rank theorist; he doesn't know that nurses cost \$100 a month, and that this, that and the other thing costs money.” Yes, I do know it. I know you can't do it today, but some

day, the problem of having a separate chronic hospital on the almshouse grounds is going to be more adopted than it is today. Financially, I don't know how, but it seems to me that that is the proper policy toward which to endeavor to bring our work.

As you came up the steps you may have seen a bronze tablet on the wall which has something like this on it: Saying that this hospital was dedicated to the preservation and the restoration of the health of the people in Philadelphia, and it said it was dedicated to the increase of knowledge concerning the cause and cure of diseases, and it said that it was also dedicated to the education of those who would serve humanity; and there you have your three aims upon which a hospital should be built; and in a way, the three aims upon which any medical, social, or any philanthropy, particularly with the medical tinge, should also be built. There must be the preventive, and curative element in any work, whether it is institutionally charitable work, community charitable work, there must be that preventive, restorative, medical angle to it—it can't be otherwise; and there must be more or less of an educational angle. Your doctors in your institutions and my doctors here learn by doing. The nurses learn by doing, and an institution that has no educational phase, small as it may be, is one that is very much more likely I think to stagnate than one in which there is some sort of an educational angle. It may be but a mere school for attendants in an almshouse, but a small class held once a week for the better care of the sick, or it may be in a large hospital or a large training school, but either way the injection of an educational element helps, it lifts morale, it improves the whole aspect of your institution.

Now there are one or two separate problems, and I think I have taken more time than I should, but one or two, and then I am through. What do you do with the cases of venereal diseases in your counties? Well, the State is running here and there in many places now very well connected genital-urinary clinics. What do you do with the bed-fast venereal case? Well, now, that's another problem, and it is a difficult problem. I suppose that person is in your almshouse infirmary, and your visiting doctor gives treatment once a week or twice a week. What do you do with your children who are affected with venereal diseases, innocently? Another difficult problem. Have you any place to isolate it? Can you take them into your institutions and care for them, or what do you do with them? And I imagine some of you are saying, "Yes," and there's another thing—what can you do with your contagion in your counties? Scarlet fever and diphtheria, another difficult problem. We have some knowledge concerning that problem, because right around us here are some counties which haven't that provision, and which from time to time ask admission to our contagion hospital; but all of these different varieties of quarantinable or at least cases that should be isolated that come to you, simply complicate your problem and simply indicate, as I tried to say to you that, on the

grounds of the almshouse, or somewhere, there must be a hospital and infirmary, some kind of a provision for chronically ill, and for the care of these other conditions of which I have just made brief mention.

And then there is one other thing and that is this. There is no finer by-product of your work and my work than the manifestation of that humanitarian spirit which all of us must have, else we have no right to be placing our hands on the sick and unfortunate, in an endeavor to help them. There is one disease which I think we are all liable to, and that is the disease which comes from seeing too much distress, too much pain. It is a disease which has as its chief symptom an attempt to feed into an institution this great grist of sick and unfortunate, and turn the crank and have a somewhat diminished stream of restored people emerged from the other end. Treatment in mass. The application of treatment to the whole is dangerous, and that institutional disease which makes us fail to realize that each grain of wheat is different from every other grain, and that each grain has its own qualities, its own characteristics, that each man and woman has his own and her own fears, her own hopes, her own dread of hospital and institutions in general, her own peevishness and pettiness, which we must recognize in the mixture of disease with certain personalities. You know when we take a glass of soda bicarbonate and put vinegar in it, it boils. It always boils; but when you take my personality and mix with my personality a chronic heart disease, you are not certain to get the same result as when they mix your personality with a case of pneumonia. You may be the most peevish, the most unreasonable individual alive, or you may be just the opposite. Those of us who deal with the indigent and the sick, must remember that the mixture of personality with unfortunate happenings, with sickness, is a most uncertain chemical reaction, and whereas some become patient and brave and cheerful and thoughtful of other people, the person who had these qualities hitherto when mixed with sickness may be just the reverse. And so the humanitarian aspect of your work demands that we understand human beings, and that we are patient and long-suffering, and constructive in our attitude toward them.

I want to re-echo what I said at the start. You are welcome to this hospital, very welcome, and you have stood this tiresome test exceedingly well. I congratulate you.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: I think we have been very well able to afford the extra time to listen to this splendid address by Dr. Doane. He asked us how much time he should take, and asked if twenty-five minutes would do, but I think the inspiring opportunity he had of getting his message across to other people throughout the State has given him this impulse to give us all that he did give us, which was of very great value to us all, I am sure.

Now we have on our program next **"County Work for Children,"** Miss Margaret E. Brooke, Secretary Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society, Pittsburgh.

MISS MARGARET BROOKE: Three things have come out in this conference that I want to mention in starting my paper. The first night the President spoke of the necessity to be practical in our work for other people. Then the next day, which was yesterday, we were told to think not of the charitable work so much as of social economy, and last night we heard that we should try to make our work for other people just as efficient as possible. I have tried to make my paper, the few things that I have had to say, I have tried to say them from the point of view of efficiency and lack of expense to the tax payer, and to the people who are interested in helping with charitable work.

In the past years the work of the Children's Aid Societies, which have been organized in Pennsylvania, have been so well depicted at the conferences of this body, that I am sure you are quite familiar with the general aims of such groups, so I am just going to take a few minutes in the beginning to tell you something of the machinery of the children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the work they have been doing in the past year.

Out of 28 of the Western counties of the State, 22 have County Children Aid Societies, which together make up the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. Some of these local societies were organized as long as 41 years ago, for the purpose of helping to care for dependent and neglected children. Methods used at that time and which are still practiced, the finding of foster homes, and placement in these homes of children who had to be temporarily or permanently separated from their families. The earnest women who were members of these first societies offered their efforts to the Directors of the Poor and county commissioners as agents of investigation, such as it was in those days, and placement made with their help, so that many children were kept from the county almshouses. This was a great gain in the care of the children of Western Pennsylvania, because it was known then as now, that, because of the associations which a child forms in a county home, it is no place for him. As time went on, and it was discovered how necessary it is to know a child's history as the only basis on which to make a constructive plan for him, members of the various counties' societies, took up the increased burden of work which the securing of such knowledge required and carried on bravely. To their self-sacrifice, and to that of those who came after them is due the fact that 22 of the counties in the western end of the State have county Children's Aid Societies as the expression of their concern for the next generation.

Today the counties' branches of the Children's Aid Society for the Western end of the State place children to board, to be adopted, and on free arrangement in carefully chosen family homes. Older boys

and girls are given the opportunity to work and become economically independent. Seven receiving homes have been established for some years to be used as centers where children may be cared for pending placement. At Indiana, Pa., the organization has a small training school where a group of adolescent girls live and learn together under competent and understanding supervision. They attend the public schools, take part in the community's activities for those of their age, and have opportunity to develop their individual interests and capacities in a most favorable environment.

From June 1927 to June 1928, our Children's Aid Society cared for 1290 boys and girls. Of the 484 new children taken under care during that period, 9 were from almshouses, and 46 from county commissioners and poor directors, so you see that our organization still stands ready to help provide for those children who become responsibilities.

Here I want to pay a tribute to the help of the county commissioners and the poor directors of Western Pennsylvania during the past year. Our work could not have been done as efficiently or have been as widespread had we not had your help and cooperation.

A change in sentiment in regard to social work has marked the past few years. Western Pennsylvania is coming to appreciate the fact that no longer can it be done in a dilatory way; no longer must plans for other peoples' lives be made and carried out in the time which we can spare from our business, if we are men, and from our home-making, our clubs, our work, and bridge games, if we are women. Especially is this true in the two most important sections of the whole field of social work, those concerned with families and children. To get the most returns for the money put into it, any kind of work for dependent, neglected children must be prefaced by good family case work. If every effort has not been made to keep a child in his own home, or with his relatives, the most expensive course from the viewpoint of the taxpayer and those who contribute to charitable work has been pursued. The study of the family situation, and to decide whether there are factors in it which may be used for the building up of the family life, to use those factors if they are present, and so remove the need of the care of the child or children away from the home, requires training and experience in that sort of work, and time which business men and women of other professions do not have to give. Further evidence as to the need for trained and paid workers for family work is clearly given in an able resume published in 1925 of a survey of poor relief practices in Pennsylvania. One of the main objectives of poor relief, according to this study is the preservation of self-dependence and independence of all individuals and families finding themselves in need of temporary relief. If we are to best serve those who appeal for aid, we must give them the kind of service which will build up family life. This involves constructive case work, such as is done by the best family

social agencies in the field of private philanthropy. Such service very frequently means advice. Advice is not cheap. The bank gives it to you and perhaps saves you thousands of dollars on your investment. The farm agent gives it to you and you increase the worth of your crops. The doctor gives it and you add years to your life by following it; and so it is in the social field. Advice wisely given, means all the difference between a wrecked or a saved personal life, and high or low taxes for the citizens of your district. This is also true of the work for children. As far back as 1852, a judge on the Supreme Bench in Pennsylvania made the following statement: "It matters little to an orphan child whether his interests are sacrificed and his prospect blighted by well-meaning ignorance or malice. Just calling an activity child welfare does not make it so. No agency which sets itself up to be responsible for the lives of humans as does a children's society, can afford to carry out any program but one which will be best for the individuals who are to be helped."

With paid workers, it is possible to take the time not only to study and work with the family situation before a child is removed from his home, but also if the separation is found necessary a search can then be conducted for the foster home best suited to the needs of the individual child. Too often we try to fit a child and a foster family together, with no thought as to whether they are suited to each other by temperament, education or the ability of the foster parents to help that particular child, to direct his energies into constructive channels, rather than into those which have perhaps been already worn by his previous unfortunate experience. Knowing that the chances are good that a foster family and child will be a happy combination for all individuals involved is only possible by the same careful study of the foster home as that which has been made of the child and his background. If a worker is employed, close supervision of the child can be given after he is placed so that his health, his school record, and his behavior can be watched. Such supervision is preventive work, for if a child is simply thrust into a foster home and left there with no interpretation to the foster parents of why he does certain things, the risk is great that he will be returned for replacement. The latter is a costly business in dollars and cents to the agency responsible for him, and in many cases to the community and state, because of his subsequent behavior. For example, unless the boy who runs away from home, from his foster home, is dealt with properly, there is every likelihood of his becoming a vagabond and drifter, who if he does not commit actual acts of criminality, will probably end in a county hospital or home for the old men, and an expense to the tax payer, and a piece of human wreckage.

Again, if the cause of his trouble is not understood and removed during his formative years, he may marry and become the kind of man who periodically deserts wife and family, leaving them to be supported

by the tax payer's money, or those charitably inclined. To recognize these conditions and undertake and carry through the treatment for them is a piece of work requiring the insight and skill given by training for an experience in such situation. While in some of the auxiliaries of our societies, it is still felt that work for under-privileged children should be done by volunteers from the county society, in others the recognition for the necessity of service by trained and experienced social workers is very evident. The Allegheny County Children's Aid Society added a well trained worker to its staff in May. One of the other county societies has for several months been looking for suitable persons for their work, while two of the local organizations will employ women of training and experience in social work as soon as funds are available. Many people believe that the combination of the efforts of an individual of conscience, energy, attractive personality and skill in social work, with a board of interested and alert volunteers is the one which perhaps brings best results in any county-wide program of care for the unfortunate. I believe that this is being demonstrated by work in Allegheny County and the workers in the other counties will prove this in Pennsylvania as it has in other states.

In passing, I should like to mention another step which I should like to see taken by the thoughtful and socially minded citizens of Pennsylvania. In 1923 the conference of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections meeting at Williamsport, was told that fifteen of our counties have some form of county welfare boards. In the past five years this number has been increased, as other states have seen the value of this type of organization for civic work. To insure that every needy person in our Pennsylvania counties receives the care best suited to his individual problems, for such is the cheapest in the long run, it is my belief that county boards of welfare made up of representative volunteer men and women and divided into such sections as care of institutions, education, family welfare, child welfare, etc., must be organized. As the nuclei for the sections on child care, the groups of women already working in twenty-two counties with the children's aid of Western Pennsylvania, would seem the logical beginning. To them, however, should be added interested men, since all children have two parents, and the advice of both sexes is needed on children's problems.

In New York State, Minnesota, North Carolina and various other states having County Welfare Boards, each board employs at least one trained worker, and it is my opinion that the services of a trained and experienced person, added to those of such a board, would make possible a well-rounded program of family and child care of which Pennsylvania might be proud. In 1925 a book entitled "The Goals of Social Work" was published. In it was set forth some of the desired ends toward which day by day and year by year the children and families' societies and other groups concerned with the welfare of the people are

striving. Summed up, these goals may be said to be understanding and character building, help for such families as may see their life breaking under the strain of poor health, unemployment and other causes, and for children who are spiritually, mentally or physically in need. Only by working shoulder to shoulder can we make steady progress over the long rough road which brings such ends within our reach.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Our former Secretary, Mr. Solenberger will continue the discussion of county work for children.

MR. E. D. SOLENBERGER, General Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

During the years that I was your secretary, I tried to keep off the program, feeling that you had quite enough of me in making the announcements, and doing the work that is now being done so well by Mr. Jones, but when I was asked to take part in the discussion of the County Work for Children this morning, I felt I ought not refuse.

The parent Society of the Children's Aid in Pennsylvania, was founded in 1882, here in Philadelphia. The work spread, however, over the State, and at one time in the latter '80s, they had reached the point where there were volunteer committees of the Children's Aid Society in almost every one of the sixty seven counties of this State. There are very few here this morning who know about that. It was especially popular in the western part of the State and in 1889, the counties to which Miss Brooke referred this morning, united and established themselves, with Pittsburgh as State Headquarters, in a Federation. The Western Pennsylvania work went on then from those headquarters and the parent Society here in Philadelphia continued its relations with County Societies in the eastern and central part of the State. The volunteer work still survives in the county of Chester, and is represented here in this convention, by Mrs. Comfort, the President, and Mrs. Cloud, Director of the Poor of Chester County, as the secretary. In Bucks County, also volunteers continue the work. Homes for the children were founded in a number of the up-State counties by Children's Aid groups affiliated in 1882 with the Children's Aid Society in Pennsylvania. Many of the people in those counties do not know that their Children's Homes in the early days got their start from those volunteer committees.

During the war, our Society was called on increasingly here in Philadelphia from the counties where the volunteer work had broken down, or had taken the form of these small institutions which, of course, had a limited bed capacity and were filled. At the close of the war, the Main Office in Philadelphia had almost one thousand children in care, received from the up-State counties, in an effort on our part to help those counties which did not have adequate children organizations or institution facilities to take care of their own children. We then held

a conference on the possibility of organizing county work for children in Eastern Pennsylvania on a new basis. We had come to the conclusion as the result of our experience and observation that county organizations for children with their own county board, and with a trained worker in the county able to give full time to the work was a necessity. We believe that every one of the counties should have their own organization. With that thought in mind we continued at the Main Office in Philadelphia to care for these children, received largely during the war period, receiving a per capita payment for those who were boarding, giving our service without further charge in visitation, removal and all the other things that are done. This includes care of the children in the free home, because we all know that after a child is placed in a family, he should be looked after.

Our County organization work has gone along until today we have established in Eastern Pennsylvania eleven County Branches. The Montgomery County Society affiliated with the Main Office several years ago. The Delaware County Society now confines its work to the city of Chester, where it has an office, and our Delaware County organization looks after the rest of the county. The other counties are Berks, Bradford, Blair, Franklin, Huntingdon, Lehigh, Lycoming, Northampton and Susquehanna. The same work is also done in Lancaster and Dauphin counties by other organizations. We determined that what Dr. Doane said this morning in regard to special training of people who are to care for the sick, is something that we must also have in children's work. The time is coming when we will need one or more persons devoting their whole time to the children in all of our counties. It is a responsible position that we take when we accept children. If we make a mistake in dealing with a normal dependent child, and as a result fail in making that child a successful self supporting citizen, I think you will agree that we have done a serious injury both to the child and to society. If we don't succeed in our reformatory, we may say that the young person had a poor start, and perhaps couldn't be successful. When you have a young child, there is a different responsibility and the failure is much greater. Mr. Hoover, not long ago said that he believed the test of civilization would soon be our attitude toward Child Welfare Work. Recently Gov. Smith said, government has its greatest obligation toward the children. The late Bishop Brooks said, "The nation marches forward on the feet of little children."

Now we have heard these things many times, but I fear we have not in our work for children an expression of government and community interest comparable to its importance.

Some of us feel that these changes that have taken place in the medical care of the sick and the improvement that we have been making in our almshouses ought also to be reflected in a more definite, more permanent and more thorough organization of work for children. That

is why I said a moment ago that in our counties we need a person who is devoting his whole time to the care of the children and that that responsibility must be expressed in a permanent organization, with records and with an office that will be continued. Children are often taken into care and have to be looked after for a long period of time. It is necessary that a record be carefully kept of these children; that there be knowledge of their relatives and friends. When you are transferring children from one institution to another, some of you know by personal experience the long list of questions that you are asked to give the institution about the child's family history. The record needs to be made of it. Somebody needs to have the information in order that we may be able to give it at the proper time. The Poor Laws place an obligation for the care of children, dependent and public charges, upon the directors of the poor of our several counties and poor districts. You all know the reference to the act and what it says about keeping children out of the almshouses. There is no question about the legal side of the responsibility. It exists and is there.

Now we know that someone needs to work with these children, to understand how to get them away from certain family conditions which are bad and in which they can never be self-supporting. But you have the other type of case, where the mother can be helped by the Mother's Assistance Fund if she is a good mother. We all agree that a good mother ought to be helped. We have facilities to give outdoor relief in homes of the people in the majority of our districts, not to mention the help of the churches and individuals and private agencies. Children sometimes need to be removed in order that we may gain for them that measure of physical and mental and moral development that they need. When that removal needs to be made, is a question to be determined as carefully as a doctor decides whether a patient needs to be admitted to the hospital or cared for in his own home. The case is not otherwise with the dependent child.

We need to know the circumstances in the home so thoroughly that we can make that decision as to whether that child shall be left with his people.

If we are somewhat agreed on that point, then it seems to me we come inevitably to the next conclusion, that there ought to be an organization in the county, of the county, by the county, and for the county to care for the children and to provide this continuous oversight and care.

I am very glad to say to you that the eleven counties organized at the present time in the eastern part of the State, are going very well. I don't mean that they have reached perfection; but I do mean that there has been gathered together in these boards of directors earnest men and women anxious to see better things done for the children, and in these counties one, and in some cases two or three, trained

workers are now engaged giving their full time to children. We have been most fortunate in being able to give, in a number of these counties, funds for the first year or two, as a demonstration to show what the work is, and to show what the county can do for itself. Persons on the board of directors of the Children's Aid Society have enough faith in it to give money personally outside of any funds from the State or Welfare Federations, that the work might be carried on to demonstrate in the counties the importance of this work for children. We believe that it is better to proceed slowly and to have the work thoroughly grounded, established and well organized in the county, county by county, rather than to spread out as the Society did some years ago when the work was on a more superficial basis and didn't last.

So we have tried to be thorough in each county in which we have been working, and believe that in the end, if the work is well done, it will commend itself to the practical judgment of the people who know what has to be done for the children. That is why we have not been able to answer the call from some counties for service. We have been going on the other theory of doing the work thoroughly in each county where we undertake to have it done. If we agree then that long-time care is necessary for the children, that we need a permanent organization, then it seems to me we have some fundamental things to consider and to get done for children in the county.

In the first place, we need to provide for the physical care of the child. That means that we need to secure for that child needed medical attention, medical service. Many of these children come from homes in which they have been neglected and one of the first things necessary is a thorough examination. We have hospitals in most of the counties. In practically all of the counties to which I referred, there are local medical facilities but they are not always used. In one of the counties in which a full-time worker was put, we found there was an excellent hospital in one corner of the county, but between 50 and 60 children in great need of medical attention of one kind or another, who never had it because their parents lived on back roads, in out of the way townships, and had never come in contact with any kind of medical service. It took not days, but weeks and weeks, of a worker's time with the car going out and getting the children one by one, or two or three at a time and taking them to the hospital, and having various things done for them. All sorts of things, —cripples in need of braces, children with ears stopped up, unable to hear, children sitting in the school room unable to see, on account of some eye difficulty and a dozen and one things that needed to be straightened out. Some of them had to be taken out of the community and sent to institutions. Others were cases of neglect, in which the parents needed to be straightened out and the children in those cases could be treated in their own homes. Records have been made

of those, and if those same cases come up again, we can find out what that medical service was a year or two ago. A complete investigation is made of the situation and agreement entered into, and you have a record of it so that the result of the investigation won't be lost.

Then on the physical side, there is further need to see when the diagnosis has been made, if the child needs medical care and treatment that he gets it. That again calls for personal service. We know how long it takes with our own children to do the things that are necessary, to look after their teeth at the proper time and to have their health cared for. If a child is underweight for his age, we are concerned about it, if he is our own child. But that is just a small part of it, that is just the beginning.

Then comes the question of finding homes for the children, making investigations and not accepting just anybody that is willing to take the child. Some children do well in one home that would not do well in another home. Children are personalities, just as grown-ups, and I am sure that those of you who have had the experience know what I mean. A child that does well in one home, may not do well in another home. Somebody has got to find out what homes are available and what children will fit into those homes, the kind of men and women that are likely to be able to help those who have been having trouble. Boys and girls reach a difficult age in the teens, when, if everything goes right, they may become fine citizens. But if they are not understood they may end up in the reformatory.

After once finding the home, placing the child in it, we are not going to stop there. We will visit that child at intervals, keeping in touch with him, making a removal or transfer if that is necessary. Of course, we are going to use boarding out for the children, too, but we can't do that unless we have somebody to look after it. Boarding out has about reached the point today, that no one needs to stand up and defend it. It has its place just as much as institutional care for children. I know the institutions of Pennsylvania fairly well, and I know that splendid work is being done. Institutions and child-placing agencies can work together and are working together increasingly. Many institutions are beginning to board out children themselves.

The thing is to have someone interested in the children and see that there is a provision made in every county for the study of each case and the proper service for every child. Now I am not personally interested as to whether in fifty years from now the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, with which I am connected, has survived or is the one great organization of the State, that is not the important thing. The important thing is that the Children's Aid Society, so long as it does its work should be the channel, the means by which certain needed work gets done for the children. It may be that on

the 100th anniversary of this association, they will look back and say, "Why at the 50th Anniversary the Directors of the Poor hadn't as yet assumed any direct responsibility for children and now all children are being looked after by the County Board." The people of Philadelphia fifty years ago did not think the city would put such a new modern hospital at the disposal of the poor people of Philadelphia. Let us not be so sure that the time is not near when county boards will take over responsibilities that you and I don't dream of. We don't know what the future holds on transportation. We know that our neighborhoods are being changed. You can take breakfast in one end of the State and lunch in the other. Things are not what they used to be. Life is going to be more complicated. Let us make up our minds right now that the care of the unfortunate, the needs of the people who meet the reverses in life, the care of the people whose moral character does not stand the stress and strain of the modern civilization, are going to be cared for by methods different from those used by our grandparents.

I am simply making this suggestion as a contribution to our thinking about children. Let us put this question to ourselves regarding children. What is being done in my county for children? Who is doing it? Are we doing all that should be done? That doesn't mean relieving parents of their responsibility. It may mean that our first job will be to place more responsibility upon some parents. It may be that you have got too many parents in your county getting out from under responsibility. What is happening to the children in my county? Am I doing all that I can to make the people in my county get on the job? Am I cooperating in the right spirit? When they say something that doesn't fit in with my views, do I go to them and say, "You and I disagree on this, these are my views; but let's see if we can't get together." I want to congratulate the members of this Association on the progress that has been made.

A gentlemen spoke from Schuylkill County yesterday about the improvements made up there. I want to say that in county after county conditions are becoming better, and I believe I know my Pennsylvania; I believe I know the counties. I am of the counties of Pennsylvania. My grandparents came from four different up-State counties. I believe the people of the counties will back you up as Directors of the Poor every time that you want to make a forward step for the children of your county, provided that it is a well-considered step. We must show it is something that needs to be done for the children of the county. It is the county unit that counts. The State is too big a unit. The State can supervise, can lead, can help us, and can point out where we can make progress. But the work for the children, in my judgment, needs to be done in the county, by the county and by its people for the children. I know that your hearts are right in this matter. I know that the hearts of the people back

home are right, and I am convinced that in the next five years we are going to see tremendous progress in Pennsylvania for the service of the children of the counties. I believe we will have more funds, better workers, better understanding of how we can make progress in keeping all of our children, who are normal in body and mind, in line for self-support, and future citizenship in our great State.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: I am sure we all recognize that Mr. Solenberger is one who speaks with authority and experience on this subject, and is very well versed in it.

In Chester County we have valued very much our cooperation with the Children's Aid Society. We value the work of the Children Aid Societies of our counties, and how they take care of the children placed under our care. There have been some little difficulties about children who come through the courts for one reason or another, in connection with probation officers of the county. That has been solved for the present so far as I know by the county commissioners taking charge of those cases, and we, as Directors of the Poor, only have the cases committed to our care definitely. We ask the Children's Aid Society to place them, and we are asked to provide a certain amount of the expense, which is furnished to the Children's Aid Society, to take care of these children, and I am sure that they take care of them splendidly.

Now there is a little time for discussion. We want to see around this Hospital, and arrangements have been made to start promptly at half past eleven, so that we can be ready for the buses at 12 o'clock.

Now do we have any discussion on these subjects which we have had presented to us? Do we want to discuss the subjects any further? We have reports of the committees which might be given tonight or tomorrow as the case may be.

MR. F. C. REESE: I would like to ask a question on that point. Do you take any children unless they are normal?

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We can only take them for a brief period.

MR. REESE: Sixty days, I believe. Then we have to turn them over to the Children's Aid Society. Now there are some that it is impossible to place and we have had to keep them a little bit longer, children we could not get placed in homes at all. The reason I asked you, we had 40 cases a month, I handled three cases within ten days, averaging from three to five children in the family. Now I want to see if I am right. The almshouse is no place for that kind of child. As I understand, between two and sixteen, we are not allowed to keep them any longer than sixty days, but if we get them in there, we can't get them out, because the way is blocked, unless there is a Catholic institution, that can take them. Now I have threatened suit on five parents in the last two months, and the serious proposition with us is, are we compelled to take them? I say, go back to court. If the court gives an order, we will take them, because if we do open the doors we will be flooded. I think that is one point.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: We would like to have a fuller discussion on that subject; we find as we have listened to Mr. Solenberger, that Children Aid Societies are our salvation, so to speak, in that respect. I don't know how we could get along without them, with which we are authorized to place the children, and they will look after them, but they have their problems too. I think there are districts where they have no such provision as we have and are really up against it.

Now, so far as I can see, you would be perfectly justified in taking the position, Mr. Reese, which you have just outlined, that where you are going to be swamped with these children and don't know what to do with them, and violating the law, if you keep them in the county home, you would be justified in taking the course that you have threatened to take; that you wouldn't take them unless you are ordered by the courts to do so.

MR. E. D. SOLENBERGER: I would like to say to the gentleman from Schuylkill County that one of the difficulties there, of course, is that the Children's Home of your county doesn't have the capacity to relieve you of those children. That will always happen just as it has happened for fifty years in any county, that is as thickly populated as Schuylkill, and hasn't the institutional facilities. The moment you have used all the beds in the institution, you are done, and the directors have the children on their hands. They will have to go out among the homes finding places or export them out of the county. Now the point is, if there was a Children's Aid Society in the county, organized and operating with a full time worker, it would go out and find homes, and those that couldn't be placed free, would be placed in boarding homes. I am not criticising your movement to raise \$150,000 for the new institution, but that will only hold 50 children when it is done, and you say you know of 40 cases. We do need both, and you need the facilities in the county to place the children outside the almshouse in a private family boarding home when they are in there, in violation of the law. Then you clear the channels and keep the institution from being overcrowded, and it can be used for the temporary cases for which it is intended. Poor Director after Poor Director has stated here for years that he had to admit children to the almshouse because he couldn't get them anywhere else. Why? Because institutions are so frequently full because they have had children there too long, that ought to be placed out. In Chester County you have that room for expansion.

MR. F. C. REESE: You say one should refuse those children at the almshouse unless on a court order?

MR. SOLENBERGER: Well, it is pretty hard on humanitarian grounds to tell a man to refuse them when there is no other place.

MR. REESE: We are paying \$4.75 a week for them and we are willing to pay it if we can get them in but we can't get them in.

MR. SOLENBERGER: That has been going on for years, and that trouble will continue for years. It is like a dead-end street, the parking space is all taken, and you come in and what are you going to do?

MR. REESE: I think I am the first representative from Schuylkill County. I come down here for information to try to remedy this situation. That's the reason you find me on my feet so much, because I want to take back something practical, and I think I am getting it.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: It is time for us to adjourn, but just before we do, I would like to ask Mr. Solenberger, as a matter of information, how many poor districts or counties in this State have homes where they can take care of the children separately and still keep within the law?

MR. SOLENBERGER: You mean supported by the public authorities? There are four. Blair County has one, Washington County, Greene and Indiana, the four that were original; Blair, supported by the County Commissioners; Washington County by the Directors of the Poor; and Indiana County. But Cambria has taken it up and Bradford has one.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: It seems to me that that might be a way that we could look for a solution of this trouble that has existed ever since I have been a Director of the Poor for twenty one years.

I felt there were strong arguments in favor of having a Children's Home, partly for the reasons discussed here, and partly because of the increasing difficulty in getting satisfactory homes for children on farms and places where they would be, according to old fashioned ideas, properly cared for, and there are not the conditions obtaining on the farms there used to be for the proper care of children. It seems to me that ought to be a subject to be brought before future conventions.

MISS MARY LABAREE, (Director, Bureau of Children, State Department of Welfare): In regard to this matter of establishing Children's Homes, as an outlet to prevent their going into the County Almshouse, it is not the experience of the Department of Welfare as we go around the State that that is altogether the solution. As Mr. Solenberger has said, you set up a receptacle, and in a little while it is full and then you have the whole problem over again. If you must have an institution, a county home for children, don't forget that you also need a children's organization, and a children's worker that is going to keep that population moving, because you are going to get those children in there, and you are just in the same position you are in when they get into the county home, county almshouse. You must have somebody whose business it is to see that the population keeps moving and that some provision is made for children whose needs must be met when the county children's home is full. Therefore, I just want to endorse Mr. Solenberger's statement, that the solution of the problem is not having just one plan, but of a flexible plan, one that includes an institution, if you will; one that includes boarding out, and one that includes the free home plan, but to do that you must have somebody whose job it is to be on the job all the time.

Meeting adjourned,—followed by a tour with guides through the Philadelphia General Hospital. Then the delegates took sight seeing buses and made a circuit of various points of interest and were thence taken from the foot of Chestnut Street on the city boat for a delightful trip on the Delaware River. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Firemens's Band. All this provided a most unique and enjoyable outing.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

September 26, 1928

Invocation by Rev. J. Fulton Wilson, Pastor, Fox Chase Memorial Presbyterian Church.

NOTE: As a great many members of the Association found it necessary to leave for their homes and others going to the County Commissioners' Convention at Allentown, Pa. the following day, it was decided to combine the program of the Thursday morning, September 27th, session with the Wednesday evening session, thereby completing the business of the convention.

PRESIDENT HUSTON: We will now follow our program by listening to the Honorable Clinton Rogers Woodruff, an attorney of Philadelphia, who has kindly come to substitute for Owen J. Roberts, Esq., who was unable to come. Mr. Woodruff has come to talk to us on the subject of "The Fifty Million Dollar Welfare Bond Issue." I am sure he is thoroughly familiar with it and interested in all good work in and around Philadelphia.

HON. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Friends: I did not know I was to be called upon so soon. I had hardly adjusted myself after the light entertainment we have had.

I am here, as your chairman has said, to talk to you on the question of the Welfare Bond Issue which comes before the voters on November 6th. When I was asked to take Mr. Roberts' place, I said it seemed to me like carrying coal to New Castle, to come to talk to the Directors of the Poor and Charities on the need for greater accommodations for the unfortunate wards,—No, I don't think I can say wards—for the unfortunates in the State of Pennsylvania. I have here a pamphlet which has been very generally circulated throughout the State, called "Facts about the Welfare Bond Issue." It is a story that wrings the heartstrings of everyone who, like those who are present here tonight, are interested in taking care of the mental defectives and the delinquents and those who for one reason or another are handicapped in life's race. I think there is no necessity of going into any very general argument in a group such as this, on our duty to take care of those who have been bereft of their senses, or who are mentally diseased or in some way handicapped and possibly because of that handicap are known to the law and to the public generally as delinquents.

It is a rather curious paradox. I confess I cannot satisfactorily explain it to myself, that with all the advance in modern science and in modern medicine, there has been an increase in the number of those who are mentally deficient or defective. Perhaps it is due to the complexities and the intensities of modern life, and when we think over

the last generation of the various changes that have taken place, in the means of transportation, in the means of transmission of speech, in all those various things that we look upon now as a part of our every day life, we get some idea of how our lives have increased in complexity and intensity and one of the prices we pay for all of these great privileges incident to these modern inventions is an increase of those who are handicapped, mentally and physically. That increases the obligations resting upon our shoulders as citizens of this great commonwealth.

Now in this pamphlet—and I am quite sure that the very efficient Director of the Public Charities Association would be very glad if you write him, at 311 South Juniper Street, to send you a copy of it—gives facts with regard to the situation in Pennsylvania at the present time. Not only are there long waiting lists for all the State institutions, eighteen in number, I think, but those institutions are overcrowded to a disgraceful degree. If there is any class in the community that ought to have fair and decent treatment it is these unfortunates who are already so handicapped in life's race, yet there are places where they are compelled to sleep in halls, in corridors, in dark rooms never intended for sleeping rooms and in some places they are even compelled to sleep on mattresses on the floors. God knows a condition of that kind is a disgrace to all who feel the duty and the obligation of looking after these people. Now, the question comes, how are we going to take care of a situation such as this? Here we have eighteen institutions, overcrowded and with long waiting lists. If I had time I could quote from page after page of this extremely instructive and informing booklet with regard to how institution after institution that was established to take care, we will say, of a thousand patients, has twelve hundred, perhaps fifteen hundred within its walls. It is impossible, under those conditions, to give the right sort of attention to those patients. It is impossible to see to it that they get the right sort of care. The physicians in charge, and matrons in charge, the others who have oversight in these various institutions, are in turn handicapped in treating these various patients who are under their care, and the result is that instead of relieving the situation, this overcrowding is making the situation constantly worse, and I venture to say that practically every one within the sound of my voice has some one or more persons in whom they are interested, either by the ties of blood, the tie of relationship, or the tie of friendship and acquaintanceship, that they want to look after and take care of, no matter how hard it is, how almost impossible at certain times to get people into the proper sort of environment, into the proper sort of institution to take care of them. Take that prevalent disease of epilepsy, a serious disease which makes such a heavy burden upon the members of the family. There are not any institutions in the State that are adequately equipped to take care of the epileptic and the result is they are put in with delinquents, with the mentally defectives, with others with whom they do not belong,

and so they do not get the right sort of medical attention, but are drawn, held back, prevented from improving their condition by the very inadequacy of the accommodations. What are we going to do about it? That is the important question. I think there is no doubt in the minds of intelligent people generally that the situation that confronts us is a serious one; as some one has said, the State is prepared to spend a hundred million dollars for good roads. It is equally important that we should spend fifty millions for the right sort of accommodations for these people who need so much care and so much attention, and that is what is involved in this Welfare Bond Issue.

A movement was inaugurated six years ago to provide for a bond issue that would enable the State to work out an adequate program. Some come along and say, "Granted that the situation is serious, granted that all that is said by those who have studied the situation is true and well founded; why not take care of them by annual appropriation?" The State legislature, of which one time I had the honor of being a member, has had an opportunity to apply that particular remedy and so far has failed to meet the situation, and it always will fail to meet the situation because of the peculiar situation that exists in legislative bodies. The result is that it is a difficult thing for those who are responsible for these various institutions to get more than just enough to maintain the institutions, much less enough to extend and develop them along modern scientific lines. And so those wise men who are responsible for the policies of the Public Charities Association, conceived the idea of a bond issue, that would make it possible to work out a comprehensive, complete and adequate program to take care of these various classes of defectives and of delinquents and it is that question that you will be called upon to face at the election on November 6th, because, among the various amendments to be submitted to the voters of the State for approval, at that election is an amendment known as Amendment Number Ten, a Welfare Bond Issue, providing for a sufficiently large amount of money to take care of the situation. A committee has been formed in the State of Pennsylvania, and another in the City of Philadelphia, to canvass the situation to create sentiment and to bring home to the people the necessity for active work.

It just occurred to me that I could do no better thing than to give you some idea what is being done along these lines to arouse the voters of the State of Pennsylvania to the great opportunity that lies before them, to apply an adequate remedy for this dire situation that confronts us.

This morning, my mail brought me two sheets of paper headed, "Notes on Visits to Scranton and Wilkes-Barre" by the Director of the movement. He visited first the Superintendent of the Scranton Public Schools, Mr. Powell, and he wants ten thousand of the leaflets entitled, "What's It All About?"—a little leaflet I am sure Mr. Bedinger will be glad to send you, putting in a very few words the sit-

uation that confronts us. And then he is going to use those among the school teachers and the school officials of that city to create an interest in this bond issue, this Amendment Number Ten. He also went to see the editor of a leading paper. This paper has been giving splendid editorials and news reports, favorable editorials and a series of articles. He visited the president of the Junior League and secured her promise to have the members of that body to subscribe as a unit. The Chairman of a special committee for the Chamber of Commerce was another one whom the director visited and he has brought that great body of business men in the city of Scranton into line for this amendment, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that our own Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and other similar bodies in other parts of the State have given their endorsement.

I have here a sheet called the "Welfare Bond Issue Bulletin," one whole page of which is taken up with the list of various organizations of different kinds throughout the State that are working for the adoption of this highly important Amendment Number Ten. This I think is quite important. He visited some of the political leaders in the city of Scranton and found that they were interested and along those lines it occurred to me that one of the most effective things that we, and I take it for granted that everyone here tonight is equally interested in taking care of this situation, in seeing that this serious problem is solved, and solved along the right lines that they can do this thing. They can go to the leaders of their political divisions or precincts and cooperate with them in bringing out the vote in that precinct, because it is the votes, the affirmative votes that are going to count. I am going to see the leader of my division, going to see every voter that I can possibly reach with a personal appeal that they come out and vote for Amendment Number Ten. Now a great many people are going to vote at this election, the registration all over the State, as well as Philadelphia, shows that a large number of people are profoundly interested in the general election. That will give us an opportunity to appeal to a larger number than ever before, and I think it is generally conceded by those in touch with the situation that the women are going to vote in larger numbers this year than ever before, and this Welfare situation is one that appeals to them with peculiar force because, after all, we know that it is the women who usually bear the brunt of the situation such as I have referred to this evening.

The Director went to various other organizations of various kinds.—Child Health Councils, and the medical organizations, and the response in every institution was a favorable one. Now it is all very well to give a good hearty response, but what we want are the votes on election day, and I appeal to everyone here to make it his particular duty on November 6th to see that the affirmative votes are cast for this Amendment Number Ten. I will not take up more of your time in describing the situation because of your official position you know what the situ-

ation is, and know far better than I do and perhaps better than many other members of the committee, and you know what the need is, how great it is, how paramount it is, but the thing is to apply this remedy. So far as I recall, not a single organization has gone on record against Amendment Number Ten. A large number, 248, I think, have endorsed it and they represent an organization with a membership of something like 850,000 people; but the thing to do is not to have the endorsement only, but to see that people vote, vote their conviction, because it is votes that count.

There is a story I love to tell in this connection about that great philanthropist, Stephen Girard, perhaps the earliest in America to devote a large fortune for charitable and benevolent purposes. The story they tell about him is, on one occasion he was in the neighborhood of Ninth and Market. He saw a crowd had gathered around an Italian vendor of plaster of paris casts of various kinds. Somebody had jostled into him, knocked over his tray and all of his little stock of goods was completely destroyed. There was a great expression of sympathy with the man, some of them beautifully expressed. Stephen Girard, a small man with only one eye, although they say he could see more with that one eye than many people could with four, went up and said, "What is the matter here?" After hearing of the accident, he said, "Well, I pity ten dollars worth. How much do you pity?" You see, he was putting his pity on a common sense basis. So, I believe we owe something for these unfortunates. You and I believe they are not being adequately cared for at the present time. Are we ready to take off our coats on election day then, and go out and garner in the votes for Amendment Number Ten, that will make it possible for the State of Pennsylvania to meet her whole duty with regard to these various classes of unfortunate?

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Before Colonel Hollenbach speaks to us, I want to ask your indulgence while a few brief speeches are made on the resolutions—not speeches, but while the resolutions are brought up in a brief way. The first is the Committee on Time and Place, whose report will be given by Mr. E. J. McKernan, the Chairman.

MR. E. J. MCKERNAN: Mr. Chairman, your Committee on Time and Place of next Meeting recommend that our next convention be held at Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, on September 9th. We have a very cordial invitation from the commissioners of that county, they guarantee us a good, pleasant time. It is about twelve miles from Meadville, and I think as we have had two conventions in the east now, it is the right time to have it in the west. That is the recommendation of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: You have heard the recommendation of the Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting. What is your pleasure?

MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, I move this report be adopted as presented.

Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Next will be some resolutions which our good Secretary, Mr. Jones, will present for adoption.

SECRETARY JONES: The President is in error in saying that I have resolutions to offer. I tried that last New Year Day and they didn't last very long. Since that time I have been discouraged in the making of resolutions, but I did feel that as Secretary of this Association, the opportunity ought not to be allowed to pass without giving vocal utterance to our appreciation of the splendid entertainment that we have enjoyed here the last two or three days. I want to add to that my personal appreciation as a new secretary of the splendid encouragement that has been given by everybody, the local committee and by the members of our Association. Everybody has been exceedingly nice and kind, and on behalf of the Association, Mr. President, I move that we express our appreciation to His Honor the Mayor of the City, Harry A. Mackey, for his splendid speech of welcome; to Director John F. Dugan and his corp of assistants in the Department of Welfare of Philadelphia; to the officials of the four local Poor Districts, who underwrote this convention and who gave not only of their finances, but of their time and of their ability, and also to that outstanding figure who possibly has borne the heat of the day more than anyone else, Mr. Frank L. Devine, of the Chamber of Commerce, whose name shall always be associated with the quality indicated by his name. He has been perfectly "divine." I want to borrow that adjective from the feminine vocabulary in expressing the impression that he made upon us. He has helped in every way; also that we express to the Philadelphia General Hospital our appreciation of their hospitality of this morning and for the splendid address that was given by their retiring superintendent, Dr. Joseph C. Doane, and to the local committee which today has provided that very delightful boat ride which is an unusual feature of our entertainment, and which we folks back in the inland would find it absolutely impossible to duplicate; to the newspapers which have reported the proceedings of this convention and to the hotel here whose facilities have been most excellent and whose services have been above and beyond any complaint whatever.

Now, I have tried to make this comprehensive,—if there is any unknown benefactor to whom we should give thanks, I want to include our gratitude to any unknown person or organization who has contributed in any way to the excellence of this present convention and to our comfort and enjoyment and we hereby include such person or organization and express our appreciation to everybody for the splendid time we have had here for two or three days.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: What Mr. Woodruff has presented to us as to our State and what the Welfare Bond Committee is doing in that direction makes me think of a little old rhyme I heard a few years ago which seems to rather aptly fit the case:

“The lightening bug is brilliant,
But he hasn’t any mind;
He stumbles through existence,
With his headlight on behind.

But the measuring worm is different,
When he starts out for pelf;
He reaches to the limit,
And then he humps himself.”

Dr. Sommer now has a resolution to present to us for consideration.

DR. H. J. SOMMER, (Superintendent Blair County Hospital): Mr. Chairman: As the members of this organization represent the oldest caretakers of the insane in Pennsylvania, it is, I think, proper that this organization pass some resolutions.

For the benefit of a good many of you who don’t know, possibly, in 1847 the State passed some resolutions declaring that from henceforth the insane would be its own particular concern; and in 1852 or 1853, I think it was, the Harrisburg State Hospital was the first State Hospital in Pennsylvania, and from then on came a long string, I think about sixteen institutions owned by the State, but somewhere about the ’70s, the State of Pennsylvania lost interest and forgot their proposition and by the ’90s, early ’90s, a number of the counties built their own institutions for the care of their own afflicted, to get those sick people out of the very much over-crowded State hospitals, and I think there were only six or seven at that time. From that has developed the county activity of which most of you know and from that time on the State has done very little for the State institutions; in fact, from Governor Stuart’s own time on down to Governor Fisher’s time, there was no appropriations for any buildings or additions of any type.

Now the State of Pennsylvania allows to the counties maintaining their own institutions, and mind you, they maintain in their institutions about one-half of all the mentally sick and public charges of this State, \$2.00 per capita weekly. At the same time the State demands a per capita from your own county itself of \$3.00 if you want to send anybody to them, to take care of the insane in their own institutions. There is no justice or equity in this thing, ladies and gentlemen, I don’t care how you look at it. The State has no investment in these county institutions, they have nothing whatever to do with it except to tell us what we are to do and, either gracefully or ungracefully, allows us \$2.00 per capita weekly; but if tomorrow those county hos-

pitals were changed by law over to the State hospitals, the State would say, "\$3.00 per head per week, please," in those same instances. Now that is not equitable and just. We have two resolutions here. I will read both of them. The first covers the Bond issue and is as follows:

WHEREAS, the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania has for the last several years endorsed the Welfare Bond Issue, and whereas this will appear on the ballot on November 6, as Amendment No. 10.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania approve the proposed Bond Issue for Fifty Million Dollars for a ten year building program for state-owned institutions caring for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic and delinquents; and

BE IT, THEREFORE, FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Association request its members to support the proposed Welfare Bond Issue by their votes on November 6, 1928, and to aid the various organizations working for its adoption, so that Pennsylvania may make adequate provisions for its helpless citizens.

Fifty millions will not cover that proposition by fifty per cent. The other resolution is:

WHEREAS, the failure of the State in past years to make proper and sufficient provisions for the care of the indigent insane impelled certain of the larger counties and poor districts to erect mental hospitals for the care of the indigent insane of their respective localities, at their own cost for construction and for maintenance, except for a per capita allowance by the State to such hospitals of two dollars per week.

AND, WHEREAS, the rising costs of recent years have caused this contribution by the State to become unjustly inadequate and disproportionate, yet all efforts to increase the same have been defeated or vetoed, therefore—

AND, WHEREAS, the State charges Counties a flat rate of \$3.00 per capita weekly for all persons sent to State Hospitals and we feel that the State should pay to County Hospitals such equal weekly rate—

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association urge upon the 1929 Legislature the passage of such increased per capita allowance or the adoption of such remedial legislation as may restore the due equitable and proportionate contribution by the State in aid of such district and county hospitals.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: You have heard the resolutions. Will we take them one at a time or both of them?

MR. WHITE: I move, Mr. Chairman, we adopt both of them.
Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: I should also have asked for a motion on the adoption of the resolutions presented by Secretary Jones. Have we a motion on that at this time?

Motion made, seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: Now are there any other resolutions? If there are not, we shall have the pleasure of listening to Col. Edwin S. Hollenbach, Commander of the Pennsylvania Department, American Legion on "Child Welfare Work of the American Legion."

COLONEL HOLLENBACH: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I appreciate very much this opportunity to speak to you good folks on our problem, and that is the care of the orphan and the dependent of the World War Veteran. Problems of this kind have a reason or a cause and they also have a solution. The cause of this problem we can lay to the World War. We know there has been a lot of things charged to the World War but this is a just and very fitting night that I recall that great conflict, because ten years ago today, we jumped off this morning of the 26th, at 5:15 in the morning, and that great drive from the front of Belgium clean down pretty near to Metz, and at this time that day we had suffered, and we knew what war really was. A lot of men went into that action that never really smelled powder or heard the sound of a big gun. I talked with Dr. Barr of Byberry today and we were just discussing the outcome of this war and what it left in what we might call these human derelicts, these poor fellows who have been wounded, and their minds wounded, not to mention the children that were left.

Up until September 26th, we had about eight combat divisions on the line that had been fighting since the year previous. The casualties were not so heavy, because we hadn't gotten into it very hard. But from this day on, with thirty combat American divisions in action, the casualties piled up and pretty nearly every day from the 26th of September until that famous day, the 11th of November, we were at it hard, and I recall personally, I never took a shoe off from the 26th of September until the 12th day of October. We were at it all the time and they were piling up. But the casualties, they say, in our great army were not so great. Taking all in all, those who died from wounds, who were killed on the field, who died of diseases, only numbered a quarter of a million, which isn't much compared with what the Allies suffered, but nevertheless they were casualties, and those casualties left orphans and dependents.

When the Armistice came, those of us who had been at it that night wondered, "Well, what are we going to do next?" The reaction was something terrible, and then we started to think. A lot of us did some good thinking as to what we were going to do when we got back home, and what were those thoughts? Those soldiers were not dreamers. They had a vision and what was their vision? Their vision was, "What are we going to do for Tom, and John who got

theirs; and what are we going to do for Mary and the kiddies of Sam, and Bill that we laid on the side of the hill?" Believe me they were thinking. Some thought more of the veterans and then there were others who thought more of the dependents. If you will excuse the personal pronoun, I was one who thought of those children, because I had some back home. We did some tall thinking and we formed the American Legion in 1919 in Paris. That was the first thought in the organization of that great body, to help the other fellow, and they started that on that basis, and some others and myself talked about the great problem, the care of the orphan of the World War Veteran. We realized that the men who had suffered and the men who had died would have some compensation from the government, but those of us who had played the game alone, knew that the government couldn't take care of the orphan, there was no law covering it, unless it came from the insurance of the veteran. We kept thinking and came back to the States and did more thinking on this problem. We thought it out. We went to conventions and tried to work for the care of the orphan, hammered at it long and continuously, and finally the first fruit, the first concrete evidence of recognition of the care of the orphan and dependent of the World War Veteran came in the New Orleans convention, in 1922, in which a resolution went through, mild in its way, that a committee should be formed to devise ways and means to take care of this problem. We kept at it, this committee. We had all kinds of hearings. I happened to be one of the original members and still am, and we heard all kinds of child welfare provided for. We listened long and we listened well. We went to conventions. We were repudiated and condemned and denied money, but we kept on until about in the Omaha convention, three years ago, our concrete proposition was finally adopted.

Of course, this program of ours that was adopted at Omaha was in no way perfect. We have listened to all other things that have been brought before us, so that we feel we are progressing and that we have something today that is workable and protective in its form. The Committee's first thought, going back to child welfare, was that there should be a home for every homeless child of a veteran. That is a big lot of work, in a very few words, but we are trying to live up to that, and then to follow that we created certain policies on this child welfare program and one of those was that we were going primarily to assure the care and training of the children of the veterans of the World War who might find themselves in need of assistance due to the death or disability of their father. And I want to say right here that it doesn't make any difference whether this child is a child of a member of the American Legion or not, our care and our aim is a home for every homeless child of a veteran, and is just what it says. We don't discriminate at all. We are just looking after the veteran outside of the Legion as well as inside the Legion; in fact, nine per cent of the care we give is to children of fathers who never were in the Legion even if they are living.

Our outlaying policies are as follows: First to organize the Legion's strength in each State. The second, to enlist public attention and awaken public consciousness. Next, to furnish information. Fourth, to educate the unenlightened localities. Fifth, to take care of children in rare cases where localities failed or where other reason existed for doing it.

Now let us take the first policy, to organize the Legion's strength in each State. That was a tremendous job. If you good people recall, during the war and immediately after the war, we had a lot of propaganda, soliciting help for the orphan of the veterans of the Allied Forces, and our good people just fell all over themselves, adopting orphans of their veterans, and our good fellows, members of the Legion, and our ex-service men couldn't see the fact that we had orphans. It took a long time to convince them, and oftentimes you couldn't convince them until Bill's wife came up, after Bill had gone "West" and said, "Here I am, with the kiddies. Boys, what are you going to do?" Then immediately they became strengthened with the idea of child welfare and our program is going over well. We have formulated for the last two years throughout the United States, divided up into five areas: Areas "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E." Each one of those areas is supervised by a chairman. Take "B" area, for instance, of which I am chairman. It covers New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia. It is a big job. The only help that we have in that area is one regional worker who is out on an educational campaign and gathering strength for our cause within the area. This year for the first time there has been a conference in every one of those areas. It has meant considerable money and time, because when you consider the area of the "D" section that comprises Mississippi and Kansas and those Western States—I think fifteen in number, you can realize what those people did in attending that conference at their own expense, to further the interests of child welfare.

Then we had that enlist public attention and awaken public consciousness. That was a pretty hard job without much money. But a few years ago National Commander Brennen conceived the idea of going out for a five million dollar endowment, the return of the five million to be for the care of the orphan and the rehabilitated man, half going to each issue, and through that we awakened quite a lot of public interest. That is where the American Legion child program seemed to come out. The rehabilitation of men was more or less a side issue, because they feel the government could take care of them, but they realized that the orphan couldn't well be taken care of by the government, and they came along and different charitable organizations and institutions commenced to investigate and ask, and in that way we created quite a lot of public feeling. But our public easily forget, and I say this with quite a lot of feeling. It brings me back to a lot of things that happened, but it reminds me in the early

days of France, before I got in action I was talking to a colonel in the French army and we were talking this particular thing over, how hard it was for the Allies to create the sentiment and feeling in America and the help that was needed there, and he illustrated it very well. He said, "Colonel, it is like a bottle of champagne. When you pull the cork, it is bubbling and effervescent, you leave it stand a little while and it becomes flat, but shake it up and it starts bubbling." That is how I feel about the public.

Every once in a while we have to shake it and start it up. Then we had a nice problem in furnishing information. Of course, after we had gained strength in our own ranks—after we had gone over the endowment, the information was easy to put out. We had a lot of pamphlets printed, setting forth our policies and ideals. Demands were made for them and we put them out among the other organizations, but through our own organization. It was again a matter of training to help our own members, and through the qualified workers and directors that we had employed, and by the training that we gave certain individuals that could go out and contact our folks—11,000 posts in the United States, 500 or 600 in Pennsylvania—that was a tremendous job, but we are getting there, and I know that when I went before these commanders of the different departments some years ago and talked child welfare, they threw up their hands in holy horror and said it couldn't be done. We just kept at it, and last December when I appeared before them in the capacity of the Committee on Child Welfare, I want to tell you it was a great gratification to me, for those fellows to come back and say, "It is a job well done and we are with you"; so that we are getting the information out now not only to our own members, but to all those who are in the same cause.

I want to take this opportunity, informally, to appeal to you good people who are working in charities. This year, during my travel around the State of Pennsylvania, I contacted with quite a number of institutions, and I found in some institutions these veterans of ours, of the Spanish War, or other veterans. Upon investigation I found in some institutions they were known as veterans, also in their community, but no record was kept of their entry into the service, or of their discharge. I want to suggest to you people at this time that when you get a veteran or a child of a veteran, get their record, and let us at the State headquarters in Pennsylvania know about it. We may be able to help to get them out of your institution and put them in a government institution. We may be able between the two of us to better their condition. So I do appeal to you, to those of you who haven't done it, to try to do it; keep a record of every veteran, regardless of whether it be the Civil War, Spanish American or the World War. Let us have it because we want to help take care of them.

Another objection we had was the education of the unenlightened locality. That we are doing. We have educated our own, and now by sending out speakers to the local posts, we are getting good results there. It is surprising to get into some of the small communities in our State, to know how little they know about those things.

Speaking of the Bond Issue, I speak considerably on the bond issue, because the American Legion endorsed it three successive times to back it; even our own men didn't know about the child welfare, but we have been successful, and from the reports that we get, we feel that in those communities they are becoming enlightened and educated in our work.

Now the care of children in rare cases, when local facilities fail. The American Legion is bound to a policy that it never interferes with existing charity service agencies. Our policy is to work with them. Now you may say, "Well, you fellows of the Legion are getting money, and you are going to come to us and spend our money." Our reply to you is this: "That we as citizens, as tax payers, as contributors to welfare funds, are entitled to ask you for service," and that is what we are doing, and we do not want to interfere with any charitable service whatsoever. We don't want to interfere with that, but we do want to help. If the facilities are such that you can't do it, then is when we will try our hand, but up to that time we are asking you in Philadelphia; and for years I have been chairman of the committee of my own State, and a lot of my friends around here from Philadelphia County know that is what we do. We are not passing the buck. We are merely asking you to do something for us that we feel we have paid for.

Now what I mentioned to you about the return of the five million dollar bond issue, the sum of a hundred thousand dollars is not a lot of money to take care of the whole United States, but even with that one hundred thousand, and a contribution from the organization of twenty thousand dollars, and six thousand dollars from the auxiliary, we are taking care of children in homes, with either next of kin, or their own mothers, a total of something like seven million children, at a minimum cost of something like 75c per month per child, so we are doing it pretty nearly right.

We don't want anyone to get the idea at all that we are interfering with his work; I want to bring that out. We only want to assist you. We will never have the money to do this thing alone. We have got to do it by working with you.

So, summing up, we get into what we call in the army three phases of action; we can't help using those terms. The first one was educational. The second one, legislative, and the third, direct material relief.

Now in the educational, I think I pretty well covered that. Legislative, that is a big one. Legislation is a big proposition, and as you know in Pennsylvania the American Legion comprises a membership

of 60,000, a crowd of soldiers when it comes to political issues to be reckoned with, and they are doing a little bit in the political game themselves. I tell you I had my eyes opened in traveling the counties of the State to find our boys in good responsible positions in the State Government and National Government. What surprised me in attending the sheriffs' convention at Conneaut Lake, where you are going to hold your next convention, in that convention of the sixty-seven Sheriffs, twenty of them were ex-service men, all members of the American Legion, showing you what power the American Legion has as a political force if they want to use it, and believe me they do use it, and will, and have used it. And, if you recall, at the last legislature, when we worked in back of the Mothers' Assistance Fund—I tell you we worked hard, and we were tickled when it went through. I want to say the 60,000 members of the Legion, and nearly 30,000 auxiliaries, all of those voters stand ready to go to bat on any issue where humanity goes. The American Legion is great and strong, just because it deals in human lives. Some fellow told me, "You had a good lesson, you sacrificed a lot." He was a peace advocate. America never did anything like it. We did that for a good cause and we are still ready to continue in a good cause, so that the Legion in legislation is a host to be reckoned with.

Now the Direct Material Relief. I want to recite a case. The gentleman is here whose case I am going to bring up. He brought it to my attention, and I am going to use it to illustrate the program of the American Legion. He came to me tonight and said that in Roxborough he had the case of a colored veteran who served 18 months on the other side. He had a wife and six children. This man is now in Norristown, an N.P. case as we call them, and he said to me, "I don't think this is a case for the Poor Board, but for the Government." Possibly it is. Now here is where we will illustrate material relief directly to this case. This case has been brought to me and we have started on it. He is going to the Post Commander of his own Post. The first step taken is to find out whether the disability of the man was incurred in service. We start that investigation in the Veterans' Bureau. If it is found this man did have the disability before he went into the Service, the Government is still responsible for accepting that man, the claim is that the disability when he entered the service was made worse, and we make application for compensation, so we get the compensation—he is entitled to that, and then that compensation will go to the wife and six children for their care. He, instead of being in Norristown, should be transferred to a government institution either at Perry Point or down at Forty Nine, wherever we have the beds; but we are in the same predicament in N.P. cases as we are in the State Welfare. Now then, that is fine, if we can get the compensation.

Now for instance, say we can't get it; say it has been denied and has not been proven that the disability has been incurred in the service. Now here we have this poor unfortunate in Norristown. The Johnson-Reed Bill says that any veteran who has disability whether incurred in the service or since the service is entitled to free hospitalization; so, therefore, that man should be in a government hospital under the Johnson-Reed Act. Now then the wife and six children come before us, and the very first thing we do is to go to the charitable organizations within Roxborough and get for them what we can. We go to the Poor Board, and see how much they will give. We may go to the Family Society with the same question. In this particular case this soldier is a Roman Catholic. We will contact there, and see what they will give. If we can't get enough out of those different societies, then we in the Legion will have to try in some way to make up the difference. That possibly would be made up through the auxiliary in clothing or food. Now that is a concrete illustration in this particular case of our work on direct material relief.

Now then, our part to make up the difference in funds is necessary. It may be that out of it all we can't get enough to keep the wife and the six children. Of course, one thing we would do would be to go to the Mothers' Assistance Fund. The law says that can be provided, because the man is insane and fortunately for the mother, the waiting list on the Mothers' Assistance Fund in Philadelphia County, I think, is only about three. But that is enough. Our Child Welfare Officer or Board of the State examines the condition and they approve it. They suggest an award. That in turn is sent on to National headquarters, and the Director there, Miss Bushner, who is a well trained worker, (and those people in social work know her qualifications) will pass on the award. She will, like all the rest of them, try to cut it down if she can, but being hard-boiled myself, I generally keep it pretty nearly right, and she will send a check monthly, either made out to the party direct, if responsible, and if not, to our Chairman of the Child Welfare, who in turn will cash it and pay it over to the person. That relief is only for a period of three months. We feel in doing that we ward off any of these long cases that may be trying to put on to us, and as a result we are getting along fine, and oftentimes we have the widow, in this particular case, we will say, we have gotten her something to do and earn something for herself, and then we can either cut down our relief or decrease it, or carry it on as we see fit.

Now that is the American Legion Plan of Direct Material Relief, which is only temporary. We wish we could make it permanent, but we can't. Permanency comes through those other organizations. In Pennsylvania we have other means of creating Material Relief

that are not provided under the Endowment Fund. In Pennsylvania we have some 600 posts and every American Legion Post is pledged to \$1.00 a month, or \$12.00 a year, especially ear-marked for the care of children. Not one penny for overhead, and from that sum we take quite a number of cases that the National organization can't take care of and then in cooperation with our auxiliary we have created within the department a Child Welfare Department supervised by a competent woman, in which we can clear up cases much quicker than we can by going all the way to headquarters. Then with the cooperation of the auxiliary, and the Needle Work Guild, we have been sending out something like 4,000 or 5,000 garments alone this year, to deserving children. That is telling it in a short way. As I told a lady tonight, it would take three or four hours to tell you just how this can be done.

Now I stated we only have \$100,000 from the National Headquarters, and the American Legion Child Welfare would not be very far-reaching on that amount, but in man power, the organization is strong, in interest it is keen, and in a desire to help children to a better citizenship it is great. In closing I only want to say to you good people I have a picture before me and I would like to have you carry it on, and that is the child with the torn hand, the child with a smudged dirty face, the bare-foot child, the child with a torn garment, and a child when you look into whose face with those clear cut eyes says to you, "Give me a chance, for I am a future citizen of this country, and I may be called some day to protect and defend that glorious flag of ours."

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: I want to call on Mr. George E. Dorwart for a word at this time.

MR. DORWART: I will just say, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, that in my short interview with the Colonel here, in regard to the case he spoke of, it wasn't the thought of the Roxborough Poor Board to shirk any duty at all. The object was to look after some of those boys who had sacrificed many things for our nation. They had possibly developed some disease and we wanted to prevent them from being paupers in our community, because I consider that our nation is that large that Uncle Sam would not permit it. My attention was called a few years ago to a case in the Philadelphia Hospital. It was a colored man who was a veteran of the Rebellion, and the courts had appointed a certain bank in this town to look after his affairs. He had been in the hospital as a pauper for eleven years, where he had been entitled to a pension. I took the matter up with the Grand Army of the Republic, and I found that that man received his franchise, that he still retained his citizenship. When you get into these questions, and find a man in an institution of that kind, being paid for by the Poor Board, he naturally loses his franchise. That is the question that I want to raise, also his children.

I think it is due to this organization to help the American Legion and the various other American organizations, for all those boys that fought in the War who have some disease or other contracted during their service. I only hope that there will be the necessary legislation whereby the government will be in position not only to take care of those soldiers, but also of their children, and widows, and the mothers of those children. I know it is not the thought of any of the Poor Boards in this State or this country to shirk a duty. It is not the cost that we are thinking of, but only for the interest of that child, or those children, and the mother. I know that we as an organization offer our service to the American Legion and all other American organizations, and will endorse anything that is good for the community.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: The next and last business on our program is the introduction of the President-Elect, Mr. Arthur G. Graham. I am not sure but what it could be more appropriate still for him to introduce me to the audience. However, I am very glad to perform this office, and so we will ask Mr. Graham to come forward.

I want to say, Mr. Graham, in the company of these people that I appreciate all your kindness in the appeal made in the conduct of this work. I have enjoyed the work. I am thankful that we have such a good, capable secretary, and ex-secretary, who have really borne the burden of the work, together with the Executive Committee. I have appreciated this honor and this privilege, and have enjoyed being with you; and so, Mr. Graham, I turn over this fine body of people to your kind care, and offices, for the ensuing year, and welcome you into their midst, and I am sure they will stand by you on whatever you will undertake to do.

MR. ARTHUR G. GRAHAM: Mr. President, Honorary Guests and Delegates: It may not seem necessary for me to express my appreciation because of the fact that many of you know that I have been deeply interested in this organization in all of its active work, attending all conventions for the last fourteen years. I do, however, on my own part, want to express to the officers of the Association, the Committee on Officers, and the Delegates as a whole, my appreciation of the high honor that they have bestowed upon me. I feel very, very grateful because of the fact of my interest in the work, and also from the fact that it comes from dear old Philadelphia, the home of my boyhood.

I have been associated, as I have just stated, with all these good men. It has been a wonderful lesson to me, because I like to speak of one particular point. There is a man looking at me and smiling when I am going to repeat what I told him this morning. I had one of those good, lovable mothers who did a lot of charity work when I was a little bit of a tot. Many times my mother was away from home, probably leaving me sitting home waiting for my evening meal,

but in my childhood mind, I knew the good that my mother was doing, out doing for the sick, begging for the poor, or nursing some poor unfortunate. Therefore, I have had it instilled into me for many many years to do something for the unfortunate. I am proud to be associated among this class of men and women, also the Welfare Department with which I have had a great deal to do in this line of work. God bids us, and we ought to be thankful for what we have, and to show our gratitude for what the good Lord has given us to do in this life, without having to sacrifice from our pockets, to give of our time and of our brains, to give what is within us to help the unfortunates.

I want to promise the association and the past officers and all connected with the organization that I shall do my utmost to make every effort within my power to be successful. If I have been at the end of my term, able to do one half as well as the the last three or probably all of my predecessors, it will be a wonderful satisfaction to me. I ask you, if I fail on the street to speak to you, don't let it go by. I want to be even closer, and don't say "President"—if you want to, just simply say, "Arthur Graham, how are you?" I want to be close to everybody. I want to spend as much as I can in time, and in traveling the State, and I want to come and do whatever is within my reach to do. I appreciate the honor thoroughly, and I am going to feel more interested naturally because of the office of President which you have bestowed upon me, to do my best and fullest part of my duty. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN HUSTON: That closes the business of our convention. I will announce that the Committee has arranged further entertainment for those who can stay for it. I think it is suitable now to adjourn this meeting with that understanding, to Conneaut Lake, on September 9th, 1929.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES

Philadelphia, Pa., September 24-27, 1928.

ADAMS COUNTY

C. E. Lawner, Idaville.
Dr. Edgar A. Miller, 256 Balto St., Gettysburg.
Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson, R.D. 7, Gettysburg.
C. E. Stahle, Esq., Gettysburg.
John A. Stambaugh, R.D. 6, Hanover.
H. W. Taylor, Arendtsville
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wagner, New Oxford.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Major J. Clyde Miller, 1108 McClure Street, Homestead.
Mrs. Mary L. Zahniser, 207 Park Road, Rosslyn Farms, Carnegie.
H. W. McIntosh, Esq., 1204 Standard Life Bld., Pittsburgh.
H. H. Dixon, Millvale.
Miss Margaret Brooke, 5471 Coral Street, Pittsburgh.
Dr. G. A. McCracken, Woodville.
Dr. Bingham Boyce, Woodville.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

W. H. Jack, Kittanning.
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Knoble, Kittanning.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Todd Owens, Apollo.
John W. Rohrer, Kittanning.
Jas. A. Sproull, Leechburg.

BEAVER COUNTY

Art W. Coombs, Aliquippa.
J. S. Edwards, 420 Deer Lane, Rochester.
Esther Martin Sorg, 447 Bedford Ave., Rochester.
Miss S. Elizabeth Springer, R.D. 1, Monaca.

BEDFORD COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Diehl, R.D. 3, Bedford.
S. L. Hormell, New Enterprise.
G. A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lius, Bedford

BERKS COUNTY

J. Clinton Bach, 1600 Perkiomen Ave., Reading.
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Hotel Berkshire, Reading.
Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Luftr, 1318 Delaware Ave., Wyomissing.
O. C. Sitler, 112 South 3rd Street. Reading.
Wm. J. Stitzel, 458 South 4th Street, Hamburg.

BLAIR COUNTY

William C. Bassler, 540 Maple Street, Roaring Spring.
 Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Brode, Hollidaysburg
 Mrs. S. Royer Dibert, 614 Malvert Street, Hollidaysburg.
 R. Bruce Dunlop, 631 E. Grant Ave., Altoona.
 C. C. Fleck, 220 Franklin Street, Hollidaysburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Marks, 841 Twenty-eighth street, Altoona.
 Mr. and Mrs. Milton F. Poet, 214 Walnut street, Hollidaysburg.

BRADFORD COUNTY

R. A. Meur, Towanda.
 Fred R. Prince, Towanda.

BUCKS COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Fitzgerald, 510 Juniper Street, Quakertown.
 Joseph B. Keating, 521 Linden Street, Bristol.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kriebel, Doylestown.
 Miss Hannah Leattor, Doylestown.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Newbold, Langhorne.

BUTLER COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Dyke, Butler.
 Mr. and Mrs. John Faull, 900 E. Pearl Street, Butler.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hutchison, Harmony.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, 263 Cypress Ave., Johnstown.
 Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Owens, Ebensburg

CARBON COUNTY

Middle Coal Field District:
 (See Luzerne County)

CHESTER COUNTY

Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Kennett Square.
 Mrs. I. R. Comfort, 300 N. Penn Street, West Chester
 Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer B. Cox, Malvern.
 A. W. Gottschall, Embreeville.
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Huston, 64 S. First Ave., Coatesville.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pussmore, Embreeville.
 Miss Katherine P. Webb, Unionville.

CLARION COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Summerville, Sligo.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

John J. Reilly, Paxten Street, Centralia.
 Lloyd B. Skeer, 3rd and Center Streets, Bloomsburg.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Dickson Andrews, Meadville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Saegertown.

H. R. Conover, Meadville.

H. B. Cutshall, 547 Walnut Street, Meadville.

Edwin E. Dane, 644 Cullom Street, Meadville.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

W. S. Beltzhoover, Boiling Springs.

Mary P. Compton, 99 W. LaCrosse Ave., Lansdowne.

U. Grant Eppley, Carlisle.

P. W. McCoy, Carlisle.

John Pilgraur, R.D. 1, Shippensburg.

Geo. E. Reed, R.D. 1, Carlisle.

H. V. Sherman, 201 E. Cover Street, Mechanicsburg.

Frederick J. Templeton, Carlisle.

Dr. D. W. Van Camp, Carlisle.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

Harry E. Andrews, Claster Bld., Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehner E. Erb, R.D. 1, Harrisburg.

Mrs. E. E. Etnoyer, R.D. 1, Harrisburg.

Robert Helms, Claster Bld., Harrisburg.

Mary S. Labaree, Harrisburg.

C. W. Parritt, 117 South, Harrisburg.

Dr. B. L. Scott, Harrisburg.

Dr. M. H. Sherman, 502 N. Second Street, Harrisburg.

Mrs. R. B. Shunk, Room 6, Court House, Harrisburg.

Thomas L. Snyder, Pillow.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Dr. Florence E. Kraker, Media.

Mrs. W. Irwin Cheyney, Media.

Fred J. Siebrecht, 46 Lincoln Ave., Lansdowne.

Charles D. Law, Lansdowne.

ELK COUNTY

T. H. Lidden, Ridgway.

ERIE COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Doolittle, Girard.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Loesel, 615 Poplar Street, Erie.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Moony, 652 W. 10th Street, Erie.

Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Spaulding, 31 S. Main Street, Albion.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Wagner, 3204 Buffalo Road, Wesleyville.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Mrs. Charles P. Chick, 45 Morgantown Street, Uniontown.
 Frank Costello, Point Marion.
 Charles F. King, Star Route, Scottdale.
 Dean D. Sturgis, Uniontown.
 T. H. Higinbotham, Brier Hill.

FOREST COUNTY

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 Henry J. Rudolph, Endeavor.
 W. H. Taylor, Marienville.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

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 Mr. and Mrs. H. Rush Hafer, R.D. 4, Chambersburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Holland, Fayetteville.
 P. H. Hollar, Chambersburg.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hughes, Greencastle.
 May Seuseny, 125 S. Third Street, Chambersburg.
 Jno. B. Stoner, 157 S. Church Street, Waynesboro.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ziegler, 1115 Scotland Ave., Chambersburg.

GREENE COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Breese, R.D. 1, Rogersville.
 Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wood, 337 N. Richhill Street, Waynesburg.
 Joseph Sproat, Waynesburg.
 D. M. Thompson, R.D. 2, Waynesburg.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Grant Blair, Shade Gap.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crowe, Shirleysburg
 M. N. Geissinger, 650 Thirteenth Street, Huntingdon.
 J. A. Price, Mt. Union.

INDIANA COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Henderson, Indiana.
 Miss Agnes Stadtmiller, 559 Phila. Street, Indiana.
 Mrs. Alberta Stahl, Indiana.
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JEFFERSON COUNTY

T. C. McQuown, Big Run.
 J. J. Sterrett, Brookville.
 Mr. and Mrs. Perry L. Wingert, Punxsutawney.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Mrs. Margaret Brennan, 18 Sixth Ave., Carbondale.
 James P. Clark, Carbondale.
 John Connor, 67 Powderly Street, Carbondale.
 J. D. Ferbee, Olyphant.
 Thos. Grier, Dickson City.

Mrs. Millicent Harris, 813 Bromley Ave., Scranton.
Wm. Koeh, Jr., 723 Cedar Ave., Scranton.
M. J. McHugh, Scranton.
John McNulty, 1690 Church Ave., Scranton.
Martin H. Morrison, 23 Fallbrook Street, Carbondale.
Mary Murphy, 130 Dudley Street, Dunmore.
Irving C. Owens, 133 E. Atherton Street, Taylor.
A. J. Reese, Blakely Home, Peekville.
Dr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Rutherford, Hillside Home, Clark's Summit.
Mark A. Toolan, Main Street, Carbondale.
Mrs. Esabilla Watkins, Olyphant.
Thos. F. Wells, Brooks Bld., Scranton.

LANCASTER COUNTY

W. H. Bitner, 635 W. Chestnut Street, Lancaster.
Samuel H. Boyd, 45 S. Fifth Street, Columbia.
Rev. Percy L. Carpenter, Bird-in-Hand.
William R. Good, R.D. 3, New Holland.
H. Walter Jones, Christiana.
Olivia M. Rupp, Ephrata.
Hon. A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster.
Mr. and Mrs. Jay S. Strine, 340 East Orange Street, Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

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Mr. and Mrs. Clyde B. Snyder, R.D. 7, New Castle.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Boyd, Pulaski.
P. O. Elder, 507 Moody Ave., New Castle.

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Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Hickernell, Lebanon.
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Royer, Prescott.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Shirk, R.D. 3, Myerstown.
Mrs. U. B. Siegrist, 425 Chestnut Street, Lebanon.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Middle Coal Field District:

Martha Bruger, 527 Walnut Street, Freeland.
Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Bruger, 527 Walnut Street, Freeland.
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Drasher, 100 Madison Ave., W. Hazleton.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bayless, 436 W. Broad Street, Hazleton.
Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Hoebener, 70 So. Wyoming Street, Hazleton.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McKernan, 142 N. Church Street, Hazleton.
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Scanlon, R.D. 2, Weatherly.
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Warner, 321-2nd Street, Weatherly.
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Waaser, East Mauch Chunk.

Central District:

James H. Evans, 54 West Union Street, Wilkes-Barre.
 Peter Turel, 54 West Union Street, Wilkes-Barre.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Trembath, 804 Sec. Nat. Bld., Wilkes-Barre.
 Mary A. Moore, 61 Church Street, Plymouth.
 Helen M. Mermon, 151 Grove Street, Wilkes-Barre.
 Rosser Mainwaring, 54 W. Union Street, Wilkes-Barre.
 Chas. E. Keek, Esq., Miners Bank Bld., Wilkes-Barre.

Pittston Poor District:

C. W. Smiles, 17 Fulton Street, Pittston.

LYCOMING COUNTY

O. R. Artley, Linden.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Williamsport.
 D. E. Ulmer, R.D. 1, Linden.

MERCER COUNTY

W. W. Dight, Mercer.
 J. P. Griffith, 85 S. Water Street, Sharon.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKean, Sheakleyville.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

M. M. Bricker, 41 Chestnut Street, Lewistown.
 Walter F. Amand, R.D. 3, Lewistown.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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 Mrs. Euphemia Dunn, North Glenside.
 Mrs. A. G. Graham, Orelan.
 Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Horn, R.D. 1, Royersford.
 J. Wayne Heebner, R.D. 5, Norristown.
 Ralph McLaughlin, 713 W. Oak Street, Norristown.
 F. Kenneth Moore, Box 57, Ambler.
 H. R. Thomas, R.D. 1, Royersford.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Eugene Achenbach, Wind Gap.
 Clarence E. Deemer, 635 High Street, Easton.
 Clarence Holland, Nazareth.
 B. C. Merwarth, R.D. 2, Easton.
 Peter Rosato, Bangor.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Gilhaw, Trevorton Road, Shamokin.
 Robert B. McCat, 34 S. 2nd Street, Sunbury.
 M. M. Meehan, 1523 West Arch Street, Shamokin.
 J. A. Muir, Shamokin.
 Geo. R. O'Donnell, 324 West 3rd Street, Mt. Carmel.
 Howard W. Staller, 242 East 7th Street, Mt. Carmel.

Ben Taraskaviez, 1011 Chestnut Street, Kulpmont.
Michael Wanzie, 715 Pine Street, Kulpmont.
Wm. H. Wetzel, 1526 West Lynn Street, Shamokin.
H. I. Bobkowski, 926 Race Street, Shamokin.
Chas. A. Ambrose, 1225 Chestnut Street, Kulpmont.

PERRY COUNTY

Mrs. Robt. J. Eaton, Loysville.
Mrs. Mary E. Kell, Loysville.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Alfred G. Briggs, 4928 Griscom Street, Philadelphia.
Harry Berger, 5340 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia.
George R. Bedinger, 311 So. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.
Katherine M. Brown, 3033 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.
Constance Hasting, 311 So Juniper Street, Philadelphia.
Abigail Brownell, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Sadie Bowman, 3244 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.
William Cameron, 21 Meehan Ave., Philadelphia.
Mrs. E. L. Carmichael, 20 E. Gowan Ave., Philadelphia.
Lewis F. Castor, Jr., 1504 Harrison Street, Philadelphia.
Lewis Castor, III, 1504 Harrison Street, Philadelphia.
Mary M. Castor, 1504 Harrison Street, Philadelphia.
Thomas Conolly, 102 Evergreen Ave., Philadelphia.
Harry Davis, Jr., 663 Penn Street, Philadelphia.
Fred D. Day, Wayne and Geralda Streets, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dickel, 4806 Rawle Street, Tacony.
Morris J. Dilworth, 4915 N. 13th Street, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. L. Dix, 5140 Greene Street, Philadelphia.
George E. Dorwart, 6222 Ridge Ave., Roxborough.
Hon. J. F. Dugan, City Hall, Philadelphia.
Carl Ebert, 8024 Jackson Street, Holmesburg.
Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, 1717 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Margaret Freirmuth, 426 Locust Street, Philadelphia.
Bishop Thos. J. Garland, D.D., Bishop of Diocese of Pa., Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Graham, 5519 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia.
Elsie R. Hare, Bureau Charities & Corrections, Philadelphia.
Miss Elizabeth M. Higgins, 3710 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hill, 5421 Oakland Street, Frankford.
Francis X. Hogan, 107 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia.
George Howery, Horten & Meersgrain Streets, Philadelphia.
Florence Immerman, 809 S. 60th Street, Philadelphia.
Dr. Carl Kelsey, University of Penna., Philadelphia.
Jessie L. King, 6810 Lawnton Ave., Philadelphia.
M. J. Kimary, 5508 . . . Street, Philadelphia.
Lillian Kleinhart, 1515 N. Marshall Street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Wallace Kratz, 3340 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Fred, Kurg, 4976 . . . Ave., Philadelphia.
 Aletha L. LaFrance, 1527 N. 17th Street, Philadelphia.
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lane, 6615 Vandyke Street, Tacony.
 Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Lessig, 3530 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia.
 Frank Linck, Germantown Almshouse, Germantown.
 Hon. Harry A. Mackey, City Hall, Philadelphia.
 Anna W. March, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.
 Harry H. Markley, Ridge & Manatona Ave., Roxborough.
 John Marsden, 111 Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia.
 John Martin, Germantown Ave. & Haines Street, Philadelphia.
 Florence R. Miller, 5939 Pine Street, Philadelphia.
 Miss Julia Miller, Browns Farm, Torresdale.
 Mr. and Mrs. Martha F. Mooney, 7963 Oxford Ave., Fox Chase.
 Caroline A. Moore, 1429 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia.
 J. Prentice Murphy, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.
 Jas. F. McClellan, 1111 E. Chelton Ave., Philadelphia.
 Dr. Chas. McDevitt, 4600 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia.
 Mr. and Mrs. John McKeough, Torresdale.
 Jane Newton, Browns Farm, Torresdale.
 Mr. Edward Plankinton, Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia.
 Ruth Reichelt, 1441 Sparks Street, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. John Reifsnnyder, 954 E. Price Street, Philadelphia.
 Paul Reilly, 1516 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
 Harry G. Rintz, 5401 N. Lawrence Street, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. Lena M. Roberts, 2441 N. 56th Street, Philadelphia.
 Charles Rosenberg, 1742 Brill Street, Frankford.
 Harry Rowland, 20 W. Rockland Street, Philadelphia.
 Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Sanville, 1456 Sparks Street, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. Henry Hall Sinamon, Amber & Cumberland Streets, Philadelphia.
 Catherine Smith, 6066 Drexel Road, Philadelphia.
 Edwin D. Solenberger, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.
 Mr. & Mrs. Elizabeth Staneruck, Roxborough Poor House, Roxborough.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stanton, 2120 Medary Ave., Philadelphia.
 Margaret Lorpey, 360 E. Tulpehocken Street, Germantown.
 Dr. Laiton Turner, 450 Lyceum Ave., Roxborough.
 Jas. L. Tyler, 104 Pastorius Street, Philadelphia.
 W. J. Wahl, 2723 W. Thompson Street, Philadelphia.
 Edwin Ward, 153 W. Tabor Road, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. Maurice Webb,, 702 Oak Lane, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. Grace Weikel, 5606 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia.
 Mr. and Mrs. Oscar N. West, 4809 Darrah Street, Philadelphia.
 Edward Wilson, 1313 South 52nd Street, Philadelphia.
 Horace Wolstenholme, 5244 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. John Wurst, 6511 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia.
 Karl deSchweinitz, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

PIKE COUNTY

Allen L. Albright, Dingmans Ferry
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cook, Bushkill.
Mrs. Louise H. Halsey, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Florence V. Keller, Hartford Street, Milford.
Mr. and Mrs. Asa B. Marten, Welfare.
Mr. and Mrs. X. P. Huddy, Welfare.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Roger Prosser, 324 Front Street, Minersville.
F. C. Reese, 1001 N. Market Street. Pottsville.

TIOGA COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Baity, Wellsboro.
F. G. Brown, McInroy Street, Wellsboro.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hughes, Wellsboro.
F. E. Reinwald, 14 Sherwood Street, Wellsboro.

VENANGO COUNTY

Lina Crain, R.D. 5, Franklin.
Fred Gates, 401 W. 1st Street, Oil City.
Jos. A. McElhaney, R.D. 3, Franklin.
John E. Ritchey, P.O. Box 132, Franklin.
G. H. Bell, R.D. 5, Box 29, Franklin.
Dr. Harvey M. Watkins, Polk State School, Polk.

WARREN COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brady, Warren.
Peter E. Nelson, Warren.
Mae Olney, Warren.
George E. Seaby, Warren.
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stewart, Warren.
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ward, Warren.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Wray, R.D. 1, Finleyville.
T. B. H. Brownlee, 112 S. Wade Ave., Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Buchanan, Washington.
Elizabeth Christman, 266 E. Beau Street, Washington.
Harry A. Jones, 522 Wash. Trust Bld., Washington.
Mrs. Lillian M. Lane, 113 Downan Ave., Washington.
D. Glenn Moore, 43 North Ave., Washington.
Nelle I. Moore, 43 North Ave., Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Riggle, R.D. 1, Washington.
Dr. Samuel A. Ruben, 39 W. Chestnut Street, Washington.
Essie L. Sutherland, R.D. 1, Washington.
Miss Elizabeth H. Wilson, 103 Lemoyne Ave., Washington.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hamberg, Irwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Klingensmith, Vandergrift.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Greensburg.

Emma Long Weaver, 107 N. 4th Street, Youngwood.

WYOMING COUNTY

E. C. Kasson, 43 Maple Ave., Tunkhannock.

OTHER STATES

Ralph C. Hurlin, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Carl M. Johns, 64 Henry Street, Norwich, N. Y.

Col. R. E. Longan, City Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Katharine Stewart, 126 E. 44th Street, Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. M. M. Stewart, 126 E. 45th Street, Savannah, Ga.

HV Pa. Assn. Directors
88 of the Poor & Charities
P4A & Corrections.

DATE

ISSUED TO

1928.

~~4-27-28~~

~~7 Nov 28~~

THE
NEXT CONVENTION

WILL BE HELD AT
CONNEAUT LAKE, PENNSYLVANIA

September 9—11, 1929

Officials of all public, charitable and correctional institutions are invited to attend.

An Act was passed by the Legislature and approved July 6, 1917, "authorizing the directors and overseers of the poor and other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth, together with their solicitors, steward, or superintendent and such other executive officers as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania as part of their official duties and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof."